

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 33.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1753.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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Only Complete Guide Published

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

Price 75 Cents.

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Thrum's Bookstore.

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New Goods by every Steamer. Orders  
from the other Islands promptly executed.  
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A. J. DERBY, D. D. S.

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ALAKA STREET, BETWEEN HOTEL  
AND BERETANIA STREETS.

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## CLEVELAND AND CUBA.

Much Secrecy Regarding Mes-

sage to Spain.

CONSUL WILLIAMS' SUCCESSOR.

Fitz Hugh Lee is Now Consul General.

A Prominent Virginian—Mrs. Cleve-

land Receives a Mysterious Box

From the Spanish General Weyler.

CHICAGO, April 11.—A dispatch to

the Times-Herald from Washington

says:

At last President Cleveland has taken

action in behalf of Cuba. He has

made to Spain a formal proposition

that the good offices of the United

States be accepted in mediation be-

tween that country and her rebellious

colony in the West Indies.

This proposal was made in a cabi-

gram of instructions to our Minister at

Madrid, Mr. Hannis Taylor, which was

dispatched today. No diplomatic dis-

patch of equal importance has left this

capital since Secretary Olney's note to

the British Government on the Venez-

uelian boundary question was sent

last summer.

It brings to a crisis the relations be-

tween the United States and Spain

which have been mismanaged since the

outbreak of the trouble.

The note thoroughly explains the atti-

tude of the United States and the

reasons which have led to this action.

The principal points of the dispatch

are:

First—The President offers the good

offices of the United States Government

in mediation between Spain and the

insurgents, with a view to a settlement

of the trouble and bringing about

peace in Cuba.

Second—The note recalls the corre-

spondence between this Government

and Spain at the time of the ten years'

war when President Grant and Sec-

retary Fish proposed mediation, and

the Spanish Government, although de-

clining to accept it, promised certain

reforms in Cuba. The fact that the

United States was in part instrumental

in bringing about that settlement and

the charge that the Spanish Govern-

ment has not kept its promise is given

as a reason why the United States now

has a right to be heard in the case.

Third—It is pointed out that the

present rebellion in Cuba has assumed

a much more serious aspect than any

former insurrection, the insurgents

having apparently taken possession of

all the island, except Havana and a

small section of country roundabout.

Spain is assured of the fact that the

United States is actuated by only dis-

interested motives and by a desire

through friendship to bring about a

more pacific and satisfactory state of

affairs in the island. Spain is urged to

accept our good offices in the spirit in

which they are tendered, and the hope

is expressed that the Spanish Govern-

ment will see its way to granting re-

forms in Cuba.

The President does not ask Spain to

grant the independence of Cuba nor

does he suggest that home rule be ac-

corded the people of that island. He

leaves all these questions of method to

be discussed after Spain shall have

expressed a willingness to accept medi-

ation.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The state-

ment was made a day or two ago that

a most important diplomatic communi-

cation had been forwarded by President

very decided representations made in

the communication will arouse new in-

terest in the Cuban question.

HARD FIGHTING CONTINUES.

Cuban Insurgents Suffer Defeat Near

Santa Clara.

HAVANA, April 10.—General Oliver,

near Camajuani, Santa Clara, with 600

insurgents under Jose Gonzales, the

colored leader, resulting in the defeat

of the insurgents with a loss of thirty

killed and many wounded. The troops

lost fifteen killed and twenty-seven

wounded.

A column of gendarmes and volun-

teers had been engaged with a detach-

ment of about 1,000 insurgents, under

the leadership of Capote, at the farm

of Fernin, in Matanzas. The insur-

gents left eight killed and the Govern-

ment forces captured a quantity of

arms.

Later the Spaniards pursued the in-

surgents and killed eighteen more of

the enemy.

CONSUL WILLIAMS' SUCCESSOR.

Fitz Hugh Lee to Represent the United

States.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Pres-

ident today sent to the Senate the nom-

ination of Fitz Hugh Lee of Virginia to

be Consul General of the United States

at Havana, Cuba, vice Ramon O. Wil-

liams, resigned.

It is known that Mr. Williams has

been desirous of surrendering the of-

fice, having accumulated a private for-

tune, being interested in private busi-

ness which requires much of his atten-

tion, and, more than all, being thor-

oughly tired of the official duties of his

place. He has been twenty-two years in

this service, being appointed in 1874

Vice Consul General at Havana, and

promoted to be Consul



## ASK SUPREME COURT.

### Senate Calls For Opinion Upon Tax Exemption.

### APPROPRIATION BILL DISCUSSED.

General Appraiser Item Killed—Conference With House Requested—Absentee Tax Brought Up—Military Pay Rolls Reduced—Tax Bill.

#### Forty-ninth Day.

TUESDAY, April 21.

The Senate held a reasonably lengthy session Tuesday and disposed of a good number of important measures, including the principle items of the appropriation bill for salaries and pay rolls.

After the opening preliminaries the Secretary read communications on the Sunday shooting law and other matters acted upon in the House.

Senator Holstein presented a petition from Hamakua to the effect that the appropriations for roads and bridges of that district were entirely inadequate to the requirements. The petition was tabled.

Senator Rice reported printed copies of Senator Waterhouse's bill amending the law relating to corporations.

The following resolution was introduced by Senator McCandless:

"To the Executive Council: We hereby request you to ask the Supreme Court the following question: 'Has the Legislature authority under Article 97 of the Constitution to exempt property from taxes that is owned or held by any association having or maintaining in or upon such property any sectarian, denominational or private school?'"

Minister Damon opposed the resolution on the ground that it would stir up discussion that had better rest for a while.

Senator McCandless said that was the reason he introduced the resolution. The matter always would be a matter for discussion until some definite method of settling the thing once and for all was taken up.

Senator Hocking endorsed the ideas expressed by Senator McCandless.

The resolution was passed by a good majority.

Senator Holstein's bill to reduce the import duty on jewelers' goods was read the second time by title and referred to the Finance Committee.

Under unfinished business the third reading of the Internal Tax Bill came up, and Senator McCandless made the following motion:

"I hereby move that it is the sense of this House that there should be added to this Act proper provisions for imposing a special tax upon the income of absentees, and the bill should be referred to the Taxation Committee with instructions to formulate and present such provisions."

Senator Brown promptly came to the support of the motion. Senator Waterhouse opposed it on the ground that such a tax would drive capital from the country.

Senator McCandless couldn't see it in that light. An 8 per cent. exchange that once existed had never driven capitalists from the country.

Minister Damon disapproved of the scheme because he did not believe it good policy for the country to undertake too much at one time.

The final vote on the motion resulted in a tie, and the motion was lost by the deciding vote of Vice President Kauhane, who was in the chair.

The Internal Tax Bill then passed the final reading.

Senate Bill No. 28, relating to patents, passed the third reading, as did the libidinous solicitation bill. The bill amending the Civil Code in relation to the disposition of property in case of divorce passed the second reading and was made the special order for Wednesday. The bill relating to corporations was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Appropriation Bill, Again.

Senate Appropriation Bill No. 1, as amended by the House, was taken up. At the first send-off Senator Brown asked for a conference with the House on the amended title of the bill. Section 1 was deferred. Conference was asked on the item raising the salary of the North Kohala magistrate to \$1,200. Conference was also asked on the salary of the South Kona magistrate.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment placing the military pay roll at \$133,000; also in the new item of \$750 for January bills of the military.

A new item of \$1,500 for auditing the books of the departments raised considerable discussion. Minister Damon explained that this item was to help out the auditing department. Senator Waterhouse moved to concur. Senator McCandless wanted to know what this was for, when it was anticipated that an audit act was being prepared. What had become of that act?

Minister Damon replied that the Executive was not prepared to transfer the authority of the Executive to the Auditor General.

Senator McCandless favored increasing the power of the Auditor General. This item was simply making two audit departments. Senator Waterhouse's motion to concur in the item was carried.

House amendments placing the salary of the Secretary of the Postal Bureau of \$3,600 and salary of clerks at \$28,680 were accepted.

Senator Brown moved to concur with the House in dropping out the item of \$5,400 for salary of a general appraiser.

Senator Waterhouse—I move we do not concur.

Mr. Waterhouse wanted to know why the Senate should go back on an item which it had once passed on this

ough investigation. Minister Damon made a strong plea for the item. The Senate finally concurred in the action of the House.

Senator Brown wanted to concur with the House in reducing the salary of the Deputy Marshal to \$3,600.

Senator Waterhouse—I move we do not concur.

The Attorney General arrived at this juncture and made a strong plea for keeping this salary up to the present standard.

The motion to concur with the House amendment resulted in another tie vote. Pending the decision of Vice President Kauhane, the Senate took a recess to 1:30 p. m.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session Vice President Kauhane announced his vote as against the motion, and the item went to the Conference Committee.

The Senate concurred with the House in reducing the pay of Hawaii police to \$42,600.

On motion of Minister Smith the salary of Deputy Sheriff of Maui was referred to conference.

The House reduction to \$30,000 for Maui police was accepted.

Senator Brown moved to ask for conference on the item of \$13,000 for Kaula police. Kaula needed more police for protection. The motion was carried.

The House amendment reducing the pay of Oahu police to \$135,000 was accepted. A conference was asked on the reduction in the pay of jailors, guards and lunas for prisoners. The Senate concurred in House amendments raising the salary of messenger and book clerk of the Board of Education to \$1,800; also the item of \$372,000 for the support of English, Hawaiian and Common schools.

Salary of secretary and sub-agent of five land districts, \$4,200, was referred to conference. The Senate concurred in striking out the item of \$960 for second clerk.

Under the Interior Department, the Senate did not concur in the reduction of the salary of the first assistant clerk or the second and third assistant clerks. Motion to non-concur in striking out salary for clerk and copyist was carried.

Conference was asked on the salary of the deputy registrar and copyist reduced by the House to \$3,000. Salary of copyists, \$5,520, was concurred in. The raise in the salary of inspector and secretary of the Bureau of Immigration to \$3,000 was concurred in.

Motion to non-concur in reduction in salary of Honolulu road supervisor was carried; also a motion to concur in the reduction of the salary of the Commissioner of Agriculture to \$4,200.

Senator McCandless moved to non-concur in the action of the House regarding the salaries connected with electric lighting. The motion was carried.

On motion of Senator Brown all items non-concurred in were referred to Conference Committee to be appointed from the Senate and House.

President Kauhane appointed Senators Brown, Lyman and Horner from the Senate.

Adjourned.

#### House of Representatives.

Rep. Winston introduced his bill to provide revenue for the Government by the collection and assessment of taxes on incomes. Read first time and referred to the Printing Committee to be translated and printed.

Election of members of the Council of State amended on the order of the day.

Rep. Kamaooha made the following nominations: D. L. Naone, A. G. M. Robertson, E. C. Winston, John Ena and Mark P. Robinson. Rep. Bond's nominations were F. J. Lowrey, L. C. Ables, D. L. Naone, Mark P. Robinson and John Ena. The result was: D. L. Naone, 13; A. G. M. Robertson, 11; E. C. Winston, 12; John Ena, 13; Mark P. Robinson, 13; F. J. Lowrey, 1; L. C. Ables, 1; Scattering, 1. The first five were declared elected members of the Council of State.

House adjourned at 10:14 a. m.

#### Fiftieth Day.

WEDNESDAY, April 22.

After the opening exercises Minister King announced that the President had signed the bill for the relief of the Hilo Library and Reading Room Association.

Minister Damon introduced a bill appropriating an extra \$10,000 for the expenses of the session. The bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

Senator McCandless propounded the following question to the Minister of the Interior:

"Will you please furnish me with a list of all persons living out of this country who have shares in corporations doing business in this country, the name of the company, the number of shares they hold and the amount of dividends they received last year, according to the returns in your office?"

The Senate bill relating to the disposal of property in cases of divorce for adultery passed the third reading.

Senator Lyman moved to reconsider the vote of Tuesday upon Senator McCandless' suggestion for an absentee tax.

Senator Brown said he believed in the general principle of the absentee tax, but to take up the matter now would delay the Internal Tax Bill. It was proper to place the measure before the House as soon as possible. He favored bringing in the absentee tax as a separate measure, so as to prevent delay. The committee should have time to look into the matter.

Senator Lyman sanctioned the suggestions of Senator Brown. The matter should be given a thorough investigation.

Senator McCandless held that there was no time like the present. A discussion in the Senate would help out the members of the House.

The Attorney General thought the matter should be given thorough consideration.

Minister Damon suggested that if the subject must be taken up, a special day should be set in order that absent

members might have an opportunity to be present.

Senator Lyman finally withdrew his motion, it being understood that a bill would be introduced to cover the matter.

Adjourned.

#### House of Representatives.

House opened with Rep. Rycroft back again in his seat.

The following communication was received from the Secretary of the Senate:

"I have the honor to inform your honorable body that the Senate this day do not concur in the following House amendment to Senate Bill No. 1, 'Appropriation Salaries and Pay-Roll, Etc.,' and ask for a conference committee to meet Senate special committee of conference on said items."

Then followed an enumeration of the recommendations of the Senate.

Another communication from the Senate announced the transmission of certified copies of Senate Bill No. 23, regarding the issuing of patents which passed third reading in the Senate on April 21st; also, passage in third reading of House Bill No. 17, regarding libidinous solicitations.

Minister King announced signing by the President of the bill looking toward the relief of the Hilo Library and Reading Room Association.

Rep. Richards reported for the Committee on Passed Bills, handing to the President for consideration of House Bill No. 17, relating to libidinous solicitations.

Rep. Richards also reported for the Printing Committee that House Bill No. 22 had been typewritten and Senate Bill No. 23, relating to fire limits in the city, printed.

Rep. Kamaooha presented a petition from residents of Hilo, Hawaii, asking that full-blooded Hawaiian and half-white teachers who have been in the employ of the Government for three years be retained in their positions.

The petition was the outcome of widespread rumors regarding the replacing of teachers by people from abroad. Rep. Kamaooha moved that the petition be referred to the Education Committee, Carried.

Rep. Kamaooha moved that the rules be suspended and that House Bill No. 17, relating to Sunday target-shooting, be lifted from the table.

Rep. Rycroft said that the bill had been well ventilated and had been laid on the table. It should be allowed to rest there. There was a great deal of important business before the House, and the session was nearing an end. No further time should be spent on it.

Rep. Kamaooha said he was surprised that Rep. Rycroft should make objection for further consideration of the bill. It was partly on his account that he made the motion to lift the bill from the table. He had been away during the last discussions and tabling of the bill.

Rep. Rycroft referred to the bill as being one against the interests of the military and Rep. Richards carried this thought still further.

On account of the discussion brought out by his motion, Rep. Kamaooha withdrew it.

House Bill No. 22, relating to pounds, estrays, brands and marks, passed third reading unanimously.

House Bill No. 25 passed second reading. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Bill No. 25, relating to repairs to buildings in the city, was read and referred to Committee on Commerce, and Senator Hocking's bill relating to patents was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Speaker Naone appointed Reps. Robertson, Kamaooha and Rycroft on the Conference Committee on pay rolls and appropriations.

Minister Cooper gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to amend the article in the Constitution relating to the titles of bills.

Adjourned.

#### A New Steel Schooner.

In speaking of the new all-steel cruiser Honolulu, recently launched at Glasgow, the S. F. Examiner says: She was especially constructed for the Pacific Coast coal and lumber trade.

The Honolulu, it is said, will prove to be one of the finest vessels of her class ever brought out here. She is a four-master, the masts being of steel, as well as the hull, and is known among seamen as the "baldheaded" variety. She is 192 feet in length on the water line; 42 feet beam and 18 feet depth of hold.

The schooner was built for the syndicate represented here by A. P. Lorentzen, which also owns the John Ena. The Honolulu will fly the Hawaiian flag, because her owners hope that some day the islands will be a part of the United States, and in that event the schooner will have the right to fly the American flag. The Honolulu has a capacity of 1,700 tons of merchandise or 1,500,000 feet of lumber. She is fitted with bow and stern ports for service in carrying lumber. Captain Madson, formerly commander of the schooner Ida Schnauer, has gone to Glasgow to take command of the new schooner. She will carry lumber from Puget Sound to Australia and come back with coal when she enters upon her regular duties.

During the winter of 1893, F. M. Martin of Long Beach, West Va., contracted a severe cold which left him with a cough. In speaking of how he cured it he says: "I used several kinds of cough syrup, but found no relief until I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which relieved me almost instantly, and in a short time brought about a complete cure." When troubled with a cough or cold use this remedy and you will find it necessary to try several kinds before you get relief. It has been in the market for over twenty years, and constantly grown in favor and popularity. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## For Sale!

### EASY TERMS.

QUEEN HOTEL and COTTAGE—Situated on Nuuanu Avenue. The Hotel has twenty well lighted and well ventilated rooms. The Dining Room is spacious and airy, and the Kitchen is furnished with a range and a special heater.

EAGLE HOUSE and COTTAGE—A premises well adapted for a hotel or first-class boarding house. In good condition.

"MOUNTAIN VIEW," Nuuanu Valley. A beautiful and desirable location; within easy access of town, and yet possessing all of the qualities of a mountain home. A mountain stream flows through the property, and a wind mill furnishes clear and sparkling water. Several acres of land, a

house, two cottages, a barn and servants' quarters are included in this offer.

12 ACRES OF RICE and TARO LAND—Situated on the Railroad, between Pearl City and the Peninsula. Two houses and a windmill are on the premises.

PENINSULA PROPERTY—Installment plan. Beach lots at low prices and easy terms. Lots with houses, lots without houses, houses without lots.

PEARL CITY LOTS—Any elevation, desirable and cheap. Now is the time to get a country home at a reasonable price.

## HENRY WATERHOUSE,

4277-1w 1751-1w

QUEEN STREET.



### The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

## What Do You Want?

WE KNOW! You want to make money, of course. So do we. But how? USE OUR SHOES. HUMPH! That is what the other fellow says. Well, let him say it. We MEAN it, and will prove it—give us the opportunity. Nobody ever accused us of copying anybody.

"PRINCESS" —\$3.00 to \$4.50—



## What Is It?



IS IT

HENRY CLAY,  
BOCK & CO.,  
LA AFRICANA,  
VERA CRUZ,  
OWL, or  
MANILA Cigar he Smokes?

It was bought of

## Hollister & Co.

—IMPORTERS OF—

Fine Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes and Smokers' Articles.



## For Twenty Years

We have been tailoring at moderate prices.

Twenty years of experience to profit by.

Our KNOWLEDGE of CLOTHES for STYLE, FIT, and WORKMANSHIP, have stood the test as the liberal patronage we have received assures us of that fact.

We have just received our fall stock of woollens, which we are offering at prices that will astonish you.

## H. S. TREGLOAN & SON.

## Look Here!

For prices and then come around and look at the articles quoted. It will surprise you to see how these goods can be sold for the money. It's simply because we are manufacturers and buy only from manufacturers.

## Book Cases

\$3 and Upwards.

OAK TABLES,

\$2 and Upwards.

BABIES' HIGH CHAIRS,

\$3.

Handsome and well-made Solid

## Oak and Plush Rockers

\$4.00.

Curved Seat Swinging Design

Rockers - - - - - \$7.50.

Ironing Table - - - - - \$6.00.

These tables are a folding, take apart and easy adjustable table that when not in use take up little of any space; the board is made to it sleeves, etc., etc.

## HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers,

CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.

## HONOLULU CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

W. W. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

## CARRIAGE BUILDER AND REPAIRER.

All orders from the other islands in the Carriage Building, Trimming and Painting Line will meet with prompt attention.

P. O. Box 581.

128 and 130 FORT STREET.



## POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECORDS of Aniseed in the old and unexcused COUGH REMEDY. It is used all throughout the world indicates its inimitable value.

20,000. CHEMISTS SKILL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcused COUGH REMEDY. It is used all throughout the world indicates its inimitable value.

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. SNEEZE MARK ABOVE EACH WRAPPER. See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824. SQUATTERS and FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THE TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY FOR A COUGH.

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FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

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## ON HEALTH MATTERS.

Discussing the Sanitary Condition of the City.

## FISHERMEN'S PETITIONS DENIED.

Inspection of Cattle—Legislative Questions Regarding Lack of Medical Attendance—Large Number of Fish Inspected—Asked to Stock Pond.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon there were present: President Smith, Drs. Emerson, Day, Wood, Alvarez and Monsarrat, Messrs. Lansing, Brown, Reynolds, Kellipio and Meyer of the leper settlement.

Dr. Monsarrat's report showed among other things butchering of 135 hogs and the condemnation of 6. Under the Mitigation Act there were 87 examinations reported.

Inspector Kellipio's report showed inspection of 130,453 fish during the week, the largest number since the opening of the market. Of this number there were over 20,000 mullet and over 78,000 pihiki.

A petition was received from thirteen Chinamen, who have petitioned regularly for several weeks past to the effect that they be allowed to fish in the deep waters of Honolulu harbor. Eight months were deemed sufficient time of depriving them of their lawful occupation. It was thought that the work done by the dredger so far had rid the harbor of the disagreeable germs. Petition denied.

He-u, a native fish dealer, sent a petition to the Board asking that he be allowed to stock with fish the pond directly in front of Oahu Jail. Request denied.

Rufus Lyman was made an agent of the Board of Health at Hilo.

President Smith presented to the Board the questions propounded in the House of Representatives recently.

First question—Is the Board of Health aware that many people are dying without proper medical attention?

Second question—What does the Board intend to do?

Dr. Wood said that it was not because medical attendance was not available, but because cases of sickness were very often not reported.

President Smith suggested that the answer to the questions be to the effect that the Board is aware of the fact, and that the constant aim of that body with its physicians would always be to provide medical attendance for all requiring it.

Dr. Wood wished to call the attention of the Board of Health and the Attorney-General to the fact that, as yet, there was no official, well-organized system of registration of births and deaths and the establishment of evidence in the cases of suspicious deaths. He related the story of the death of a Chinaman from the effects of opium-smoking some time ago. He was called in attendance and found the man in an unconscious state, completely narcotized by opium. Shortly after his arrival the man died. The people in the house admitted that the man had died of opium-poisoning, but said that he had taken the drug himself. Dr. Wood said he was forced to take their word. He made out the death certificate with an avoidance of anything regarding suicide being put thereon. In every such case an inquest should be held and all the facts obtained. There had been a woeful neglect in this matter by the police authorities.

Other discussion followed and the Board went into executive session at 5:35.

Those who are troubled with rheumatism should try a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, rubbing the parts vigorously at each application. If that does not bring relief, dampen a piece of flannel with Pain Balm and bind it on over the seat of pain and prompt relief will surely follow. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## BONDHOLDER CRIES OUT

Down-trodden and Oppressed by Loan Bill.

## SAVIORS OF THE REPUBLIC.

Wants More Money Paid for Interest so it Will be Kept in the Country—Sound Financial School? Question of Principal—Interest.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a tax payer and a very much abused bondholder. As such I feel I am entitled to a hearing not only on my own account, but also on account of a few others of the same class who are undoubtedly the backbone of the country.

What would the Republic have done without us when a certain demand for \$90,000 was made? Why, we are the saviors of this Republic! The Senate recognize this fact; they are men of gratitude. Some of them I believe feel deeply and think we ought to have 9 per cent. on our bonds, or a pension divided among us of say 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. on \$3,000,000, which would amount to \$45,000 to \$60,000; this would certainly have a comforting influence in the absence of anything better; but there are members in the lower house whose sympathies are with the ungrateful and mercenary majority who insist that public funds ought to be managed as though they were the funds of a private corporation.

Such unbusinesslike ideas make me tired. The class of bondholders in this country (even though we do not number three hundred) are a highly respectable lot of people who ought, and who propose, to dictate the financial policy of this country.

Mr. Editor, we have earned the right to fix the rate of interest on just so much money as we think necessary. Some of us were born here, and some came here for their health, and what they can make (honorably, of course). By hard work and careful investment on mortgages at 8 and 12 per cent., which we have never foreclosed, excepting in cases where interest was not paid the day it was due. We have built up the country until now we feel that we own it. It is true that some of us have paid the smallest amount of taxes in proportion to our wealth, but that is where we prove our superior knowledge in financial matters.

If others had known enough to follow our example they, too, would have been numbered among us, and we would have been ere this a solid "Four Hundred."

The policy of those who urge borrowing money in London at 4 per cent., if carried out, will ruin us. They don't consider for one moment the paramount importance of keeping the investment and interest all at home. If they did they would make the rate of interest for home bondholders 9 per cent. per annum. You see, if we call in all the loans and make a new issue of bonds at 9 per cent., for enough to refund the bonded debt (say three millions) the interest would amount to \$270,000. This would all be kept in the country.

The other side proposes to borrow \$4,000,000 in London at 4 per cent., amounting to an annual interest of \$160,000, and send it all away. This would be a loss to the country of the \$160,000 sent away and the \$270,000 that we ought to have kept in the country, making a total loss of \$430,000 annually.

You see, Mr. Editor, the higher the rate of interest the more we shall save. Were it not for the lack of a general education in financial matters, the people would go in for a 20 per cent. rate.

This 20 per cent. rate on a \$5,000,000, or better still, on a \$6,000,000 loan, to refund the old debt and cover important improvements—improvements that I fail to see the need of—would make an annual interest account of \$1,200,000—all to be kept in the country. See?

It is plain to the most of us bondholders and our sympathizers that we, who have built up this country in the full hope and expectation of controlling it, have a perfect right to dictate the financial policy of this Government.

Now, if this plan of borrowing money at the ruinous rate of 4 per cent. is the wish of those who voice the sentiments of 99,700 people in these islands, and they have their way, we shall be forced to take 4 per cent., too, for our hard-earned ducats, or else take the horrible risk of investing abroad. We have already invested large amounts there that would bring tears of joy to our eyes if we could get it back again and see it safely invested in Hawaiian 2 1/2 per cent. bonds, if there were such to be had.

O, dear! what shall we do if the Senate and House of Representatives don't stand by us? Once let the Government get the door open to the world's money market, and all the corporations in the country who are paying us the rates we have the right to keep up will rush off and supply their needs in the same market, and we can play Shylock no more.

BONDHOLDER.

Sneak Thief Operates.

The residence of Mr. Gilliland, on Vineyard street, was entered by a sneak thief Sunday night during the absence of the occupants.

The bedrooms, closets and bureaus were overhauled, but the thief took away only a few dollars which he found in one of the drawers. There is no clew to the marauder.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

## INTEREST REDUCTION.

Opinion of Theo. H. Davies on Funding Bill.

## COMPARISON OF QUOTATIONS.

Lower Interest Means Less Demand. Fishmarket Opinions—Doesn't Want Bill to be "Tinkered"—Wait Two Years For a Better Scheme.

MR. EDITOR:—The subject of the "Funding Bill" is deserving of more serious discussion than it can possibly receive by the presentation of house-to-house or office-to-office opinion. It requires the best thought of the best order of statesmen.

The consensus of opinion is strongly in favor of borrowing money at 4 per cent. in order to pay off that which has been borrowed at 6 per cent. It was hardly necessary to go up and down the town to get such a proposition endorsed. I fancy even the fish market would have voted solid for such a proposal.

The problem is a much more serious one, and its serious features are those which should be made most prominent in the discussion.

Hawaii wants to reduce the interest on \$2,000,000 and to borrow another \$1,000,000. Ordinary men of business, with memories as long as mine, will recognize the position, and will remember that the two transactions do not always run well together. A funding loan pure and simple is a mark of confidence—even if it be only self-confidence—but a funding loan with a fresh debt tacked on to it is always regarded with a certain amount of suspicion.

I think it will be better to discuss the two objects separately, and I will, on this occasion, confine my remarks to the proposed loan for the reduction of interest.

Very few government loans pay as much as 6 per cent., and those loans are quoted higher or lower according to the greater or less credit given to the respective governments which issue them. For instance—

6 Per Cent. Loan.	Quoted.
Argentina	£ 83
Bulgarian	96
Chinese	109
Hawaiian	103
Mexican	94
Salvador	70

The 4 1/2 per cent loans are as follows—

4 1/2 Per Cent. Loan.	Quoted.
Argentina	£52
Brazil	74
Chili	93

In view of the foregoing quotations it does not seem probable that any material reduction can be made at present in the interest on the London loan. If you propose to borrow £85 against your £100 bonds, you may well expect to reduce your interest, but you will increase your debt. The London debt is now \$1,000,000 and the annual interest \$60,000. If you could pay all this off at par and issue new bonds at 85, with 2 1/2 per cent commission, as proposed, the new bonds would amount to \$1,200,000, and the annual interest at 4 1/2 per cent. would be \$54,000. Is it worth while to add \$210,000 and a long term of years to your debt for the sake of a possible saving of \$6,000 in the interest on a debt which we have the option of paying off almost immediately?

If the Hawaiian loan is quoted at £103 it is because investors do not care to pay more. Our true policy is to show investors that it is worth more. A safe plan would be to authorize the Minister of Finance to issue bonds at 5 per cent. or less for the single object of taking up the Hawaiian 6 per cent. bonds as they matured in London. You, sir, say: "Give Hawaiian capitalists an opportunity to invest." There would be their opportunity, and when the London Stock Exchange found that the Hawaiian 6 per cent. bonds were being quietly called in, they would soon be ready to take up a new loan at a less rate, and with no discount.

The most disquieting feature of the subject is indicated by the words you used in your article of the 20th inst., and by some of the opinions which you quoted on the next day. You wrote:

"We still believe that Minister Damon made a mistake in matters of detail connected with drafting the bills. . . . What of it if there was a mistake made in drafting the bills? Is that any reason why the people of the country should fold their hands and wait for two years?" And today you quote a financial manager as having said: "If 15 per cent. be considered too much, let the Senate tinker with the laws until the proper rate is arrived at."

I do not say, and I do not know, that the Minister of Finance made any such mistakes as you allege; but I venture to suggest that that is hardly the spirit in which grave financial problems should be discussed. In a matter of such importance it would be better that the people should wait for two years (not necessarily with folded hands), until they had before them a bill which in its details as well as in its general principles had the confidence of the financiers of the country, and which did not require to be "tinkered" either inside or outside the Senate.

There are many other points which appear to me to be deserving of much consideration before we invite the criticism of either the New York or the London Stock Exchange upon our financial forecast. Another two years will be of great service in making our position clear to people in other lands, and it is perhaps well that we should now give more attention to that argument.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.  
THEO. H. DAVIES  
Craigslist, April 21, 1896.

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Second—The action of the filter downward, from an upper to a lower jar, passes the water, drop by drop, through the air, restoring the oxygen thereby which the water may have lost from stagnation, confinement, or otherwise, and imparting to it freshness of taste, sparkle and vitality.

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Fourth—Every part is accessible for cleaning, and without laborious effort. Thorough cleanliness is the chief requisite of any good filter.

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Seventh—Its construction admits also of its capacity being adapted to suit the wants of all, from the individual tourist to the largest hotel or laundry.

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Styles 1 and 2.

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The block is four inches in diameter by the same in height, and is hollowed out on inside. This fits on a metal tube, which fastens by means of the nut, shown in separate cut, to bottom of Filter Jar. Block can be lifted off tube, cleaned and replaced in two minutes, and with no trouble at all. Water passes from outside of block, through the walls into the hollow chamber, and from thence, by means of the Drip Tube, into the lower receptacle.

## STYLE 1.

Best Dark-Glazed Stoneware

Family size, as shown with an upper and lower jar, each of four gallons capacity. Ideal for restaurant size, 10-gallon top and bottom crocks, with four blocks (quadruple capacity).

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Same sizes as style 1.

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Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

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OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,830,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,830,000

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above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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2—Fire Funds 2,410,992 7 3

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Revenue Fire Branch 1,546,866 18 7

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## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, - - - APRIL 24, 1896.

When Greek meets Greek the chances for success are even. The Olympian games being held at Athens have proved that when Yankee meets Greek it's a case of "dead open and shut."

Senator McCandless' motion to tax absentee estate owners was lost by the casting vote of the Acting President of the Senate. We are informed, however, that of those who voted against the measure were several Senators who were really in favor of the measure, but that they wished the matter to be brought up and thoroughly discussed in the lower house. We have not heard the last of the absentee business by any means.

If history is repeated by President Cleveland offering to act as a mediator between Spain and her Cuban colony, history will also be repeated by the mediation amounting to nothing so far as the increased liberty of the Cubans is concerned. Spain once promised to exercise greater leniency toward the Cubans, and that promise has proved entirely worthless. The Cubans ought to have learned, if President Cleveland has not, that they will always suffer oppression so long as they bear the Spanish monarchical yoke. Absolute independence is the only thing that will settle Cuban woes, and the patriots will probably fight until they get it.

By giving its sanction to the action of the House of Representatives in dropping the appropriation for a general appraiser, the Senate has simply fallen into line with a narrow, cheese-paring policy that puts a damper upon a businesslike progress in one of the most important departments of the Government. As the item has been given its quietus for the present period, the business community must now take the consequences of inactivity. We can only offer the suggestion that before many years have rolled by, our business men and legislators will wake up only to wall over what "might have been." The responsibility for the mistake will rest solely upon their own poor judgment.

The State conventions for the election of delegates to the National Republican Presidential convention continue to give returns satisfactory to the supporters of William McKinley. Thomas B. Reed is picking up delegates here and there, but he has shown a serious weakness in being unable to go to the convention with a solid New England delegation behind him. New Hampshire was the first to jump the traces, and now Rhode Island comes into the doubtful list. Ever since the New Hampshire delegates were elected, Senator Chandler has been busy trying to explain that indorsing both McKinley and Reed means no harm to the New England candidate, but politicians are quick to note that the man from Maine is weak in the States where he is best known. McKinley, throughout his private and public career, has shown himself a man of unquestionable personal integrity, and always true to the American principles of his party. The common people have found him a politician who can be trusted.

From all that can be learned, the opium license is not dead—but sleeping. The advocates of the measure are playing a waiting game, and are said to be ready to force the fight at the latter part of the session. If this is true, if it can be possible that any of our legislators are foolish enough to attempt to force this measure upon the people at this time, it behooves the people of the country, and Honolulu in particular, to keep their weather eye open and be ready to give the measure death-dealing blows when it does come up. With over half the time allotted to the Legislature elapsed, with only one appropriation bill anywhere near completed, with the Internal Tax bill and the Funding and Loan bills still under consideration, it seems unreasonable that any one of our lawmakers should ask the Legislature to waste the remaining valuable time on the consideration of such a questionable measure as the opium bill. To renew the opium discussion means stirring up strife at a time when all the sensible political power of the country should be centered in measures vital to the industrial progress of the country. Let the opium bill continue its slumbers.

## SITUATION DEMANDS ACTION.

Our correspondent Bondholder is rather of a sarcastic turn of mind and lays his lance in rest and gallops gaily to the titling. The *reductio ad absurdum* is certainly reached when he shows that by borrowing at a high rate

of interest at home more money will be spent in the country.

The fact is that our debt should be bounded and the leave to do it should be given by the Legislature. We should not face another two years under present conditions. We should certainly aim to reduce our interest and get more money. With profitable improvements in public works there will be no difficulty about paying interest upon the loan. The difference between the borrowing now and the borrowing under the monarchy is that all the money now borrowed is put into useful and reproductive works, while in former times the loan funds were used up for current expenses and all sorts of fuss and feathers.

The latest information that we have is that the Legislature means to do something in the matter and not fold its hands peacefully and put off till the morrow what can be done today. The policy of "laissez faire" is a very easy, yet a very dangerous one. "Now" is usually the wisest to deal with, "then" is a very uncertain quantity. To let things slide and let other fellows meet the difficulties is pleasant. We are pleased to learn that such is not the intention of our legislators.

## THE VOLCANO ERUPTION.

The report that the crater of Makua-weo has broken out again is extremely interesting. It is now a little over nine years since the last eruption took place. On that occasion, after a short display from the summit and a series of earthquake shocks which shook up Kau and the Komas in a very lively manner, the lava found an outlet about sixteen or seventeen miles above Kahuku, and in three days reached the sea. While it lasted it was a very brilliant sight, but it was only those who promptly reached the spot that had an opportunity of seeing its grandeur. The Hall made a special trip and carried a number of passengers, but they arrived just too late for the fair. The flow was as black as it is today, though fire could be seen through the cracks, and the sea where the boats landed was boiling hot.

The eruption of 1880, when for many days the fire fountains played on the summit, ended in a flow which was many weeks in progress, and came to an end within a mile of Hilo court house. Had it continued it would have gone clean through the town of Hilo and destroyed many of its buildings. Should a flow break out on the Kau or Kona side, its progress will most probably be very rapid, as the slope of the country is quite sharp. Should it break out on the Hilo side, its course, at first rapid, will become slower and slower as it comes through the woods, where the slope is somewhat gentle.

When Makua-weo has finished, we may look for Kilauea to stoke up again, and the stream of tourist travel will once more set vigorously in.

## INCOME TAX.

We find on inquiry that Representative Winston's bill for taxing incomes is no hasty production, but that the Representative has been at work upon it since the special session. We have not yet had an opportunity of seeing the bill, but from what we can gather it is a well thought out piece of legislation, and is in such shape that it can be easily dealt with during this session. There can be no doubt that the central and variable tax in a proper system of taxation ought to be an income tax. A high authority says: "This tax should vary from year to year according to the needs of the Government, and its rate should be calculated after the revenues from other sources have been estimated." With us the variation should occur every two years, if we are to have a variation. In Japan from the outset there has been no variation. The income tax there is levied as follows.

Incomes of \$300, free  
Over \$300 to \$1,000, 1 per cent.  
Over \$1,000 to \$5,000, 1½ per cent.  
Over \$5,000 to \$20,000, 2 per cent.  
Above \$20,000, 3 per cent.

The advantages of an income tax are very obvious. It is by far the fairest tax as yet devised. A man who owns an unproductive property has not to pay on the unproductive value. In seasons of depression an income tax does not bear heavily upon the business man, but in seasons of prosperity, when he can well afford to pay, it asks largely. In another way it is much more fair than a license tax. The latter makes it hard for a man to begin his profession. To ask that all lawyers should pay the same license fee is manifestly unjust. To the young man struggling to gain a foothold fifty dollars is a serious burden, while to the man making his \$10,000 a year or more it is a mere bagatelle. Licenses are a burden to the poor man and no burden whatever to the rich. The income tax however places the burden upon the shoulders ready and fit to bear it while it eases the load of the poor and weak.

The argument made against it is that it is inequitable. But what tax is not? Is not the property tax inequitable? The income tax asks but one question,

questions under the personal property tax are numerous. In a tax assessment list before us there are fifty-six items, and that surely is inequitable enough.

Another argument is that it is difficult to assess an income tax fairly; but it is far more difficult to assess personal property fairly. The fact is, it is an easy tax to assess, and in Japan, where the argument was made, on its institution, that it would be a hard tax to collect, it has been found the easiest tax to collect.

These are general principles. When Mr. Winston's bill comes up it will be given most careful consideration. A matter so radical as a change in the taxation system is one that the public should thoroughly understand.

## INFLUENCE OF RIFLE PRACTICE.

The refusal of some of the trustees of the Bishop estate to allow the Hawaiian Rifle Association to establish a rifle range in the vicinity of the Kamehameha schools has brought to light some of the most shallow, weak-kneed arguments that our attention has been called to for many a day. The unpublished reason for this refusal is that the presence of the Sharpshooters going to and from the range with their guns will have a bad influence upon the boys of the school; that it will lead them to believe that the members of the military are practicing so as to be able to shoot down the natives—if necessary.

We know very well that S. M. Damon, one of the members of the Board of Trustees, is a dissenter from this opinion. He is a man of too much common sense to play with such twaddle. We regret that we cannot say the same of another member of the Board who is swayed by well known royalist proclivities. We regret that force of numbers should allow such a damaging argument to go forth as influencing the action of the directors of a school which the people of this country point to with well merited pride.

It is hard to make out why any man of average reasoning power and a fair knowledge of human nature should lend his voice and vote to such a miserable excuse. If it is true that the presence of men with guns in their hands leads the young Hawaiians to believe that members of the military are being trained to shoot them down, some one ought to influence the Minister of Foreign Affairs to arm the military with pea-shooters and mud balls on account of the good moral effect.

If it is true that target practice in the vicinity of the Kamehameha schools will have a bad effect upon the young Hawaiian mind, it behooves the people of this country to adopt a system of political education that will wipe out the possibility of such a baneful influence. Does this pandering to the old royalist idea mean that due care is not taken in laying the sound principles of political freedom and growth which are at the bottom of the progress of this country? If so, the aggressive leaders are not doing their duty in allowing such a condition to obtain. They are not doing their duty if they withhold instruction because of the possible conclusions drawn in consequence of ignorance. To pander to such possibilities suggested by some of the Bishop estate trustees amounts to little more or less than sanction of conclusions that are not only unwarranted but dangerous.

It makes but little difference to this paper whether the Sharpshooters have their rifle range at Palama or Koko Head, but we cannot witness the resurrection of the antediluvian skeleton of monarchical weakness without entering a protest. The Kamehameha boys are taught military tactics. They should also be taught that the military forces of this country are maintained in order to protect the Hawaiians in their political liberty. They should also be taught that political liberty is exemplified in the principles of the Republic, and that men should be willing to give their lives to uphold those principles. Under such circumstances the presence of men perfecting themselves in order to better protect Hawaii in case of emergency would be a healthful object lesson.

## STANDING IN THEIR OWN WAY.

We are not surprised that the Hilo Tribune takes exception to our suggestion that there is a difference of opinion on the Island of Hawaii as to the relative importance of roads and bridges. But we must suggest that our contemporary shows a wonderful lack of judgment in its campaign for public improvements. The great trouble with the aggregation represented by the Hilo Tribune is that they claim everything in sight and then look about for something more. As proof of this we quote the following from their editorial utterances: "We have not arrived at the stage yet when it has become necessary to choose between the different kinds of public improvements as to whether it shall be a road for Kona or Kohala, or a landing for Puna or a wharf for Hilo. We want roads wharves and bridges in fact everything that as a large and growing community we have a right to expect, and we shall use all the weapons to that end that as a

united Island we can legitimately."

When "we" of the Hilo Tribune have arrived at the stage when they can look beyond the border of their own personal interests, they will find the attentive ear of the whole country turned toward them. When they can drop down a peg or two and realize that by doing one thing at a time, and doing that well, Hawaii will get her much needed improvements, then and only then will their arguments be of some value. If they can decide among themselves that roads should first be taken under consideration, and make a sensible fight for roads, they will find that roads will soon be forthcoming. After the roads are completed then let them consolidate their forces upon the wharf question.

But they must first remember that it is absolutely impossible to open the national vaults for the use of Hawaii alone. They must remember that they are simply blocking their own progress by wildly shouting that they want the whole loaf or none.

No one doubts the necessity of improvements on Hawaii. Nor does any citizen of average business sense doubt that to incur the increased bonded indebtedness which would be necessary to fulfill the claims of the Hilo contingent would be suicidal to the national finance. This country cannot afford to indulge in a progressive policy that will land it in the sloughs of bankruptcy. New Zealand, with its magnificent debt, is a good example of a condition that would exist here if we followed the ideas of our Hilo friends.

If Hawaii boomers can get down from their high horse and cease laying claim to "everything," they will be far more liable to get something. Stop this flaunting of beautiful generalities, talk sense, and the people will come to Hawaii's aid as one man.

## INCOME TAX.

Representative Winston's bill "to provide revenue for the Government by the assessment and collection of tax on income" is, by the courtesy of that gentleman, now before us.

The bill contains twelve sections. Section 1 is as follows:

Section 1. That from and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income derived by every person residing in the Republic, and all servants and officers of the Republic wherever residing, whose total gains, profits and income shall not have exceeded the sum of four thousand dollars for the preceding twelve months, from all property owned and every business, trade, profession, employment or vocation carried on in the Republic, a tax of 3 per centum on the amount so derived over and above two thousand dollars, and a like tax shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income from all property owned and every business, trade, profession, employment or vocation carried on in the said Republic by persons whose total gains, profits and income shall have exceeded the sum of four thousand dollars for the preceding twelve months, or by persons who shall reside without the said Republic, not being servants and officers of the Republic. And the tax herein provided for shall be assessed by the assessors and collectors for the time being for the several tax divisions of the Republic, who shall be called the "Assessors," and collected and paid upon the gains and profits and income for the year ending the 30th day of June next, exceeding the time for levying, assessing, collecting and paying the said tax.

Section II. taxes the incomes of all corporations, "no matter how or where created or organized," but exempts the incomes of associations conducted for charitable, religious, educational or scientific purposes, and those of fraternal societies.

Section III. shows how the incomes of persons and corporations are to be calculated, and provides that the necessary expenses incurred in carrying on the business, trade or profession, shall be deducted. It also provides that when allowable only one deduction of \$2,000 shall be made from the aggregate income of all the members of any family composed of one or both parents, and one or more minor children, or husband and wife.

Section IV. provides for a full return of the business of all corporations. First, the gross profits; second, the expenses, inclusive of interest, annuities and dividends; third, the net profits; fourth, the amount paid in interest, annuities and dividends; fifth, the amount paid in salaries under \$2,000 per annum; sixth, the amount paid in salaries over \$2,000.

Section V. provides that persons having an income of \$1,500 or less are not required to make any report to the assessor. Those whose incomes exceed that sum are to make report during the month of August, and if the report is regarded as false or fraudulent, the assessor shall have the right to summon the parties and have the books of the business or corporation produced.

Section VI. provides that corporations, etc. must keep proper books, which can be inspected. If a corporation refuse to have its books inspected, the assessor is to make an estimate of the income and add 100 per centum thereto.

Section VII. contains further penalties. Section VIII. adds 10 per cent. to delinquent taxes and 1 per cent. a month upon the tax until paid. Section IX. provides for appeals as under the Act relating to internal taxes. The remaining sections need no notice.

## A NOTED JOURNALIST.

Col. John A. Cockerill, who died in Cairo, where he was stationed as a special correspondent for the New York Herald, was one of the best known as well as one of the most popular newspaper men in the United States. In many respects his career has been marked by the discouraging features of the newspaper profession, which cause more than one man to pause before entering upon the "road of the rough." A man of marked ability as a writer, true to his principles and true to his employer, he found himself, after thirty years of hard, grinding labor, still subject to the dictation of an employer, and with little or nothing financially to show for what he had done.

Colonel Cockerill did his first newspaper work in Ohio, and after a notable career in that State, assumed the management of a New York daily. About four years ago he was placed in charge of the New York Commercial Advertiser. He raised that paper from a financial and editorial weakness to a position among the leading journals of the city, and just as he was on the eve of reaping the reward of his labors he was forced out by ambitious individuals who sought to force the up-to-date methods of impersonal journalism upon him. Cockerill refused to submit and took the consequences.

Among newspaper men he was a "good fellow," but like so many who are following in his footsteps, his good good-fellowship and the high mental tension which his position in the newspaper world demanded sent him to an early grave.

Col. Cockerill was an able man, but had not the business ability to make money and keep it. He was rich in friends, however, and his name will be kindly remembered when Reid, Bennett and nominal editors of similar character are buried in the quickly forgotten past.

## AMERICAN POLITICAL POT.

The political pot in the United States continues to bubble with increased vigor as the returns from the national delegate conventions come in. Within the Republican fold McKinley continues to strengthen his hold, which from the start has been most disparaging to his opponents. The last mail brings news of the Kentucky Republican State convention, which went solid for Governor Bradley, with McKinley for its second choice. This doubtless means that Governor Bradley places his hopes in the possibilities of a "dark horse," and is prepared to take the second place on the ticket should McKinley finally win. Since the break made in the solid South at the last election, a Republican Vice-President from one of the Southern States will doubtless be favorably received. In Indiana, Chairman Gowdy of the State committee has come out flat-footed for McKinley, which means that the man from Ohio will secure a good portion if not all of the Indiana delegation. Massachusetts can be depended upon to stand by Reed.

One of the new and important features of the fight is the declaration of the A. P. A. against McKinley. It is claimed that while Governor of Ohio he discriminated in favor of Catholics when making appointments. The A. P. A. circular, however, emanates from Massachusetts, a State solid for Reed, and is very likely a political dodge of the Reed faction. For the A. P. A. to desert McKinley and support Reed, whose political manager, Joe Manley, is given over body and soul to the Catholics, is like deserting the pot to embrace the kettle.

Among the Democrats the aspirants for Presidential honors are few and far between. The man can get the nomination who is brave enough to face an assured defeat. Secretary Carlisle says he would like the complimentary support of the Kentucky delegation, but he does not care to head the Presidential ticket. President Cleveland has again denied that he seeks a third term. Pattison of Pennsylvania has signified his willingness to head a forlorn hope if no one else can be found.

The interest of the whole country seems to center in the fight for the Republican nomination, as it is accepted as a foregone conclusion that the man selected by the St. Louis convention will be the next President of the United States.

## ABYSSINIA.

Abyssinia is not a very well known country. A few words upon it may not come amiss in view of the fact that the Italian military operations are being directed against King Menelek. The name of the country is derived from the Arabic word "Habesch," meaning mixed. The population is a mixture of Soudanese, Negro and Egyptian fellahs. The country has been Christian

since A. D. 330, but upon the foundation of Christianity there are Jewish customs engrafted.

The most prominent of the Abyssinian monarchs of this century was Kassa, who having in 1855 conquered the major part of the Soudan, styled himself Emperor Theodoros. In 1866 he seized and imprisoned the British Consul and some Scotch missionaries. An expedition was sent against him under Sir George Napier. He, with 12,000 troops, marched to the capital, Magdala, and defeated Theodoros, who committed suicide in his fort in 1888. His son was taken to England and brought up there. Sir George Napier obtained a peerage and was created Lord Napier of Magdala.

The internal troubles of Abyssinia resulting from the death of Theodoros led the Viceroy of Egypt to send an expedition into the Soudan, which resulted in the annexation of Northern Abyssinia to Egypt. In 1872 Prince Kassal of Tigre, a province of Abyssinia, became Emperor or Negus, with the name of Johannes. He ruled successfully, defeating the Egyptian forces.

In 1885, after the campaign of General Wolseley, the Italians occupied Massowah, which Johannes claimed to be a part of his territory. One of his generals defeated the Italians, but before the campaign could be concluded the Mahdi had invaded his dominions and he had to turn his attention to that threatening war cloud. He was defeated and killed at the battle of Mittemeh, March 9, 1889. His nephew, who succeeded him, was dethroned by the present King, Menelek. The latter acknowledged at that time the suzerainty of the Italians. Now a quarrel has broken out between the Italians and himself.

The situation seems somewhat similar to the position of affairs in 1889. The Jehad, or holy war, preached by the Dervishes, will act against Abyssinia as it does against Egypt, and the pressure from the West will probably force Menelek to make terms with the Italians in order to give him a free hand against the Mahdist forces.

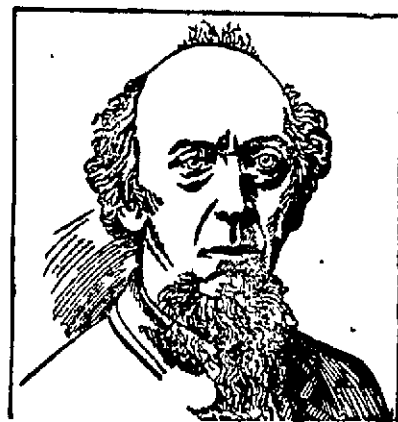
Under the date of April 14 we learn that the prisoners whom Menelek abandoned were frightfully mutilated. Each prisoner had his legs amputated just above the knees, and in some cases still worse barbarities were perpetrated. On account of their mutilations the men are unwilling to return to Italy. This is rather a severe comment upon Abyssinian Christian civilization. The fact is, the Abyssinians are a set of barbarians, with the very slightest veneer of civilization about them.

## FOR THE VOLCANO.

Number of People Leave Today for Over-flow.

A number of tourists and citizens will leave today for the volcano, via Hilo, and it is probable that when a steamer in the Inter-Island Company's fleet leaves for Kona and Kau many more will leave for the lava flow.

The press will be represented by Daniel Logan of the Bulletin, who takes his first vacation in six years, and a representative of the Advertiser. The latter will take with him a photograph camera and the "shots" will afterward be reproduced in this paper, together with exhaustive descriptions and scientific articles.



Mr. Norman D. Young  
Ottawa, N. Y.

## Helpless as an Infant

After Pneumonia—Weighed 80 lbs

Hood's Sarsaparilla Made Him Feel as Young as a Boy.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Gentlemen—I wish to express my grateful thanks for Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am on my seventh bottle and it has truly been a blessing to myself and wife. I had a severe attack of pneumonia last December, and it was thought I should die, but I gradually pulled through, and then did not seem to gain any strength, but to be helped like an infant, and had fallen away from 145 to 80 lbs. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I decided to take it."

I Soon Gained in Strength

so that I could sit up, and then having a severe pain in the small of my back, sent for a Tussane Pain-Killing Plaster, which soon cured me of that trouble. Today I feel as well as ever in my life, and as young as a boy, although I am in my sixtieth year. I cannot express the gratitude of my heart for Hood's Sarsaparilla." NORMAN D. YOUNG, Ottawa, Ontario, Can., New York.

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.



## NO FUNDING THE LOAN.

If the Majority Report of the Committee Is Accepted.

## MINORITY REPORT FAVORS.

The Difference 'Twixt Tweedle-dee and Tweedle-dum—Additional Expense Appropriation Asked—Kerosene and Gambling Bill Signed.

Senator Waterhouse, in the absence of Rev. H. W. Peck, asked divine blessing at the opening of the session yesterday.

At the opening Minister King reported the kerosene and gambling bills as having been signed by the President. Senator Waterhouse for the Committee on Finance recommended an additional appropriation of \$10,000 for expenses of the Legislature.

Senator Lyman of the Lands Committee recommended that in cases of damage suits against the city for extending or widening streets the damages could not exceed betterments.

Senator Waterhouse, for the special committee on the Loan bills, reported as follows:

"No. 18, being the Act to authorize the consolidation of the public debt, they recommend be laid on the table. In the opinion of this committee, the time has not arrived for the undertaking of the consolidation of the public debt on account of our proposed political union with the United States, as well as upon the ground of policy. It is conceded that London is the financial center of the world, and it would be there we would have to look for the sum needed and necessary for that purpose. It is certain that the debt could not be consolidated here, and we do not know what could be done in the United States, all inquiries having been made in London.

"The greater part of the bonds now issued are held here, and consequently the money collected as interest is spent here. In the event of consolidation of the whole debt and the taking up of the new bonds by a foreign syndicate, the probabilities are that they would all be taken up abroad, and consequently the interest would all be sent away, and would thus be a continual drain upon the country. A consolidation of the public debt on the lines laid out by Bill 18 should take place some time, as it will be a great saving in interest to the country; but the committee believe that the matter should be more looked into and terms obtained and the probable cost, between now and the next term of the Legislature, as well as the fact if the loan could be placed in the United States.

"As Bill No. 18 has been recommended to be laid on the table, the same course naturally follows as to No. 19, Bills Nos. 20 and 21 the committee also recommend be laid on the table. Under the Loan Bill of 1892-93 there is now available for purposes therein named, provided the bonds are taken, the sum of \$126,755. The Minister of Finance informed this committee that the average annual home sale for bonds was in the neighborhood of \$225,000. The committee are aware that if the projected internal improvements are to be carried on, more money must be obtained, and by a home loan if possible. Our bonds are selling in the London market at a premium and here at par. We believe that a home loan for \$500,000 would be taken here, and without loss in the way of discounts and commissions, and at par; but it is fair to make some provision that can be made use of if necessary.

"We therefore suggest that the Executive Council take into consideration the placing of a loan for the sum of \$500,000, the bonds to be sold for not less than 98, and interest at not more than 6 per cent. per annum, and that the objects for which the money is to be spent be limited by the Act authorizing the loan, and that such Act be submitted to the Legislature at its present session."

This report is signed by Senators Henry Waterhouse, G. N. Wilcox and Cecil Brown.

The following minority report was presented by Senator Schmidt:

In behalf of Senator H. P. Baldwin and myself, members of your Special Committee on Loan Bills Nos. 18, 19, 20 and 21, I beg leave to report as follows: Nos. 18 and 19, we are of opinion that authority should be given to the Minister of Finance under these Acts to consolidate or to refund the so-called London loans (about \$1,000,000) whenever a favorable opportunity should offer itself, but at a rate of interest not exceeding 4½ per cent, and at a discount and commission not exceeding 10 per cent, and we so recommend.

Nos. 20 and 21. We are in favor of a loan not exceeding \$1,000,000, and to give Hawaiian investors the preference. I am authorized to state that Senator H. P. Baldwin concurs in this minority report, but on account of his departure we had no time to agree on further particulars, and I therefore submit, annexed to this report, my individual arguments and suggestions.

Respectfully submitted,

H. W. SCHMIDT

"It may not be opportune now to consolidate the entire public debt, but circumstances may change within a year, and the Government should be ready to accept favorable terms whenever obtainable. We have waited many years for a closer political union with the United States, and should not defer any longer any improvement in our financial affairs on account of such uncertainty. "If it should be deemed advisable not to disturb the bonds held here, the consolidation or refunding can be confined to the bonds held in London, as recommended. The interest to be paid out

abroad would be certainly less than the present amount. In every case the interest and discount should be a great deal lower than in the bill, and the new bonds should be for a long term of years, from thirty to fifty, at the Government's option to redeem sooner. A number of years' savings in interest are required to make up for the loss in discounts and expenses. If the Minister should not be able to carry out the plan of consolidation on these terms he will at least gather further information on the subject, under the authority of this Act. For said purposes the following amendments are recommended to Bill No. 18:

"1. Insert in preamble, line 6, behind the word 'loans,' as are now held in London up to the amount of one million dollars."

"2. Section 1. Cross out in line 4 the figures '\$3,450,000' and insert '\$1,000,000'."

"3. Section 2. Cross out in line 4 the word 'six' and insert '4½'."

"To Bill No. 19: "Section 1. Cross out all words behind 'exceed' in line 5 and insert in its place 'Eight per cent. on bonds issued under the authority of the said Act bearing not more than 4½ per cent. interest.'"

"Section 2. Cross out behind the word 'two' in line 5 the words 'and a half.' "It is evident that a number of improvements in public roads and buildings, wharfs, etc., are an immediate necessity in order to develop the country properly, and that it is impossible to pay for all this out of the current receipts."

"The appropriations asked for under this Loan Act are not to hand as yet, but they will be in the neighborhood of one million dollars, and therefore a limit to this amount, as recommended, seems sufficient."

"It is desirable that home capital should have the preference if the bonds are taken at par, or even at 2 per cent. discount. If sufficient bonds cannot be sold on the Islands, then there seems to be no reason why they should not be placed in the market in San Francisco, New York and London. It is true that the interest will have to be sent out of the country, but against this the capital has to be invested here first of all, to enable the Government to carry out the intended improvements, which will pay in indirect taxes more than their cost and interest."

"Public improvements will beneficially affect all business enterprises, by the circulation of more money, and will especially benefit the laboring classes during the present hard times. The rate of interest will no doubt be satisfactory to capitalists, but at the same time the Government should not be obliged to wait till large dividends and profits enable our resident capitalists to make investments in Government bonds. Suppose the dividends should be small and the parties not disposed to take up the bonds on Government terms, then all improvements under this Loan Act will have to be stopped and progress delayed. In fact the Government would be placed in an unpleasant position between capital and labor."

"It is also impossible to prohibit the sale or transfer of bonds acquired in Honolulu to any parties abroad, in the United States or Europe, and the only difference would be that private parties earn the profits which the Government aims to secure for itself."

"Therefore, although favoring Hawaiian investors, no terms can be made, which will be solely beneficial to these parties."

"There is no reason to feel against foreign capital, as we have needed it in the past and will need it in the future to build up and strengthen our old and young industries. If these foreign loans should tend to reduce the regular rate of interest on the Islands, there will be no harm done, as a low rate of interest generally produces prosperity, or at least assists enterprising men to make their ventures or undertakings remunerative to all parties interested in the same."

"The financial plan underlying the idea of having these bills, Nos. 20 and 21, separated, although No. 21 is merely an appendix to No. 20, seems plausible and commendable."

"Some of the details are certainly debatable, and it cannot be the province of a single member to define the same."

"Respectfully submitted,

"H. W. SCHMIDT."

Both reports were tabled to be considered with the bill.

Senator Rice's bill relating to fisheries was ordered typewritten.

House Bill No. 6, relating to streets, was deferred pending report of the committee.

House Bill No. 22, relating to hogs and goats, was read for the first time.

Senator Horner's request for a leave of absence was granted, and on motion the Senate adjourned.

## House of Representatives.

House called to order with Reps. Kaao and McBryde absent.

The following report of the Committee on Education was read:

"Your Committee on Education, to whom was referred a petition from Hilo praying that Hawaiian or half-white school teachers who have given instruction in public schools in the English language for three years, or who may have held situations as teachers in the public schools on the first day of January, 1896, be not removed therefrom, but be permitted to continue in such situations without having a teacher's certificate, having had the same under consideration beg leave to report as follows:

"Your committee find on inquiry of the Board of Education that the said Board has no intention of importing teachers from abroad, as was apprehended by the petitioners. On the contrary, their purpose has been to employ Hawaiian teachers whenever such could show proper qualifications."

"The Board have rules, however, which require all school teachers to hold a certificate, which certificate may be secured by any person of good moral character, on passing the prescribed examination."

"It appears probable to your committee that the petition under consideration had its rise in the fact that certain teachers in Hilo district failed to

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DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

Is Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

present themselves in compliance with the rules, for examination, and that upon so presenting themselves, after having been notified that the rules were obligatory to those who wished to hold situations as teachers in the public schools, they failed, on two different occasions, to pass such an examination as would have entitled them (other qualifications being satisfactory) to hold certificates.

"Your committee feel confident that no Hawaiian or half-white teacher will be removed by the officers of the Board for the mere purpose of making situations for imported teachers, but heartily approve of regulations which require satisfactory scholastic as well as moral qualifications of those who aspire to hold situations as teachers."

"Finding no occasion for interfering with the prerogatives of the Board of Education, your committee recommend that the petition be laid on the table."

Minister King reported signing by the President of the kerosene oil, Chinese immigration and gambling and gaming bills.

The committee to whom was referred House Bill No. 23, relative to legacies, reported recommending passage of the bill as amended, exempting from taxation the persons and schools therein discussed.

A petition from R. W. Irwin, Hawaiian Consul at Tokio, Japan, relative to certain matters connected with Japanese immigrants, under the convention of 1886, was read. In this Mr. Irwin made claim for \$5 per head on certain Japanese shipped by him.

Rep. Winstone wanted to know if the petition could be presented to the Supreme Court directly.

Minister Cooper was not sure as to this.

A motion was made to refer the matter to a committee.

Rep. Robertson objected, saying that the Supreme Court would be the proper place for the petition to go, they probably being less partisan and better able to judge.

Rep. Kamao was in favor of referring the matter to a committee to find if there was any merit in the petition. In his opinion Mr. Irwin had exceeded his limit after having been advised by the Hawaiian Government. He should be made to get his money the best way possible.

Minister Smith asked that the petition be read again, he having just entered the room. Request granted.

Minister Smith said that some investigation of the matter should be made. The case may have merit and again be very frivolous. The House should have an investigation before handing it over to the Supreme Court. Minister Smith moved that the matter be referred to the Minister of Foreign Affairs to report to the House.

Upon being put to vote the motion of Minister Smith carried.

Minister Cooper presented the following amendment to Article 63 of the Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii: "Article 63—Each law shall embrace but one subject, which shall be expressed in its title." Referred to the Printing Committee.

A communication from John Ena, thanking the House for the honor conferred upon him by re-election to the Council of State, was read.

House adjourned at 11:20 a. m.

## NO MARTYRDOM FOR HIM.

Hayne Finds No Glory in Common Nuisance.

There was a tremendous fall from hoped-for martyrdom when Judge De La Vergne pronounced sentence in the Hayne common nuisance case Tuesday morning.

When the Judge stated that he deemed the evidence sufficient for conviction, the defendant and his lawyer immediately prepared for a battle to the death. The importance of the case loomed up in their mind's eye in beautiful hue. A man with a Roentgen-ray camera took a picture of the Hayne brain. There was pictured the pathway of martyrdom. Hayne, an American citizen, hauled up before an Hawaiian court for putting in the public print whatever came into his blessed head, an American citizen heavily fined and perhaps imprisoned for telling stories and expressing an opinion. Surely this was food for the anti-annexation, anti-missionary gods. All this and more was pictured on the convolutions of the material within the Hayne cranial cavity.

Before passing sentence, the Judge awaited the usual remarks from the contending forces upon the character of the punishment. Prosecuting Attorney Dickey rose to the occasion. Then was the Hayne cup of joy full and about to overflow. A thousand-dollar fine and forty years in prison would have set the cup bubbling.

But it was not so to be. Mr. Dickey calmly stated that the case was not a

serious one, simply a case of school-boy pastimes, and consequently very slight punishment was asked for the first offense.

"The defense looked around and found that someone representing the Government had wet their powder. The next picture of the Hayne brain was a blank. There was no martyrdom there—"no nothing"—and the would-be martyr went forth upon the street with blankety blank pictured on his forehead.

## Land Patents Issued.

The Interior Office issued twenty-eight patents for homesteads yesterday, representing a cash value of nearly \$6,000, besides the interest.

The taxable price on these lands has materially increased since they were last appraised. Lots valued at \$12 per acre have been sold, since improvements were put on, at \$50 per acre. Lots filed on in 1889, 1890 and 1892 under the conditions then in force have nearly all been taken up, the conditions having been complied with as to purchase price and improvements. These lots are all in the neighborhood of Hilo.

## Government Land Sale.

The lands on Hawaii sold in front of the Judiciary building yesterday brought the upset prices. Only those directly interested attended the sale, so there was neither pushing nor hauling of bidders.

The land of Iliiliia sold to John T. Barker for \$371.28, that at Oneloa to Robert Ryeroff for \$22.19, and a piece at Waikoloa, including ponds, etc., to H. E. Wilson for \$40.10.

## President Dole's Birthday.

President Dole celebrated his birthday at home yesterday, and during the afternoon was the recipient of the congratulations of warm friends and visitors to the Islands. There was no attempt at display, the reception being in every way characteristic of the quiet manners of the "first gentleman of the land." It was strictly a Jeffersonian affair. The band played during the afternoon.

## The P. M. S. S. Rio de Janeiro.

Ward master, arrived from San Francisco at 2:30 p. m. yesterday. Following is the purser's report: Left San Francisco at 4:04 p. m. April 16th; had light to moderate northeast winds the whole trip. The Rio will sail at 10 a. m. today.

## FILTERS.

The report of the executive officer of the Board of Health relative to the condition of the Nuuanu reservoirs is suggestive of something dangerous to health. It also suggests filters, good filters, something that will effectually separate the water from mud and filth.

Nature has done much toward providing the people with necessities; it has also done a little toward securing for the people, luxuries. In some localities a filter is a luxury, in others, Honolulu for instance, it is a necessity, but the natural filters that are sold have been much improved by ingenuity of man.

Charcoal is admitted to be the most thorough purifying agent known, consequently Messrs. Slack & Brownlow selected it for use in the manufacture of their filters. And we are the agents for this particular brand of filter in Honolulu, a sufficient guarantee, by the way, of the character of the article.

The latest invoices show three different styles of the S. & B. Filters and these we have in stock, just opened them, in fact, and we want your attention.

No. 1, (we will call it No. 1) is fitted with a movable plate, so that when necessary, the carbon may be taken out and washed. It has also a movable lining allowing access to every part of the interior, which may be kept perfectly sweet and clean.

No. 2 and 3 are provided with the same conveniences for cleaning as the other, but they have the important addition that every part, including the pure water chamber, is accessible, giving them all the requirements of a "Perfect Filter."

The price of the S. & B. filter is below the others. You should have one, because it is a necessity.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.

## PACIFIC CABLE TALK. BY AUTHORITY.

House Committee on Commerce Is Favorable

## THE QUESTION GROWING WARM.

United States Would be Happy With a Propagation From Either Company—One Too Many in the Field. Neither One Inclined to Withdraw.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Nicaragua canal and Hawaiian cable questions were considered by the House Committee on Commerce today, but no votes were taken on any of the bills. It was decided to dispose finally of the question of reporting the canal bill to the House a week from next Friday. In the meantime the hearing may be continued, and probably some of the Government engineers will be called on to give their views.

General Wagner Swayne, who represents the Pacific Cable Company of New Jersey, of which Colonel Spaulding of the Hawaiian Islands is President, has made a statement to the committee in the interest of that company.

A resolution was adopted by a vote of 10 to 4 expressing the sense of the committee to be that the Government should aid by subsidy the construction of a Pacific cable. Neither of the two rival companies which are competing for Government patronage were named in the resolution, and no terms were suggested.

The discussion over the Pacific cable question was a very warm one. Two companies, the Pacific Cable Company of New Jersey and the Pacific Cable Company of New York, are each making efforts to secure the Government endorsement. It has developed in the course of discussion that J. P. Morgan is with James L. Schrymser, the chief stockholder in the Pacific Cable Company of New York. Mr. Schrymser is president of the cable company which operates the cable to Cuba and the West Indies, under an exclusive concession granted by Congress several years ago. Prominent among the stockholders of the other company are Colonel Spaulding of Honolulu, Abram S. Hewitt, D. Ogden Mills, Frederick D. Grant, General Wagner Swayne of New York and J. H. Hill of St. Paul.

The Schrymser company expects to make its Hawaiian landing at Pearl Harbor, where the United States has a naval station through an arrangement with the Hawaiian Government. The personnel of the two companies insures their ability to carry out any contract they may enter into with the United States, and the committee, members of it say, would be well satisfied with either if the other were not in the field. Considerable interest is taken in the progress of negotiations by the Hawaiian legation, and its representative is present at all the hearings. Efforts have been made in New York for a compromise between the two companies, but without success up to the present time.

## GOOD WAR MATERIAL.

Report of Serious Trouble That Awaits Confirmation.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A dispatch to the Herald from Madrid says: Rumor is current here in the cafes and streets that Consul-General Williams has been murdered in Havana and his body dragged through the streets. Excitement prevails throughout the city in consequence of the report, but the authorities have no knowledge of any such event.

It is also rumored that Maceo is dead and that in a battle yesterday the rebels lost 500. No confirmation of the report can be obtained.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 44. Officers of the Ponahawai Coffee Company, Ltd., appear in another column.

Word comes from Hilo that J. R. Wilson, who runs a bus line to the volcano, has brought the Vierra house.

Senator Holstein and A. B. Lobenstein were among the most attentive listeners at the services at the Salvation Army barracks last night.

Minister Cooper called on Captain Craig of the Concord yesterday morning and in the afternoon made his first call on Charge d'Affairs Mills.

Miss Sarah McLean Hardy and Warren Cranston Gregory, both of California, were married at Lihue, Kauai, by Rev. Hans Isenberg on April 20th.

The U. S. S. Concord, Craig commander, waited just long enough to receive her mail from the Rio de Janeiro yesterday afternoon, and then sailed for San Francisco.

## An Affidavit.

This is to certify that on May 11th I walked to Melick's drugstore on crutches and bought a Chamberlain's Pain Balmatory rheumatism plied me up. After I am completely cured, I recommend it.—Ch Sunbury Pa.

Sworn and subscribed on August 10 1894.—W. J. P. For sale at 50 cents, all druggists and dealers. Smith & Co. Agts for Haw and

## FOREIGN OFFICE NOTICE

BY DIRECTION of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, notice of the following Resolution of the Executive Council is hereby given

Resolved, That from the date hereof no vessel will be allowed to land more than seven hundred (700) steerage passengers at the port of Honolulu or any other port in the Hawaiian Islands at any one time.

Executive Chamber, April 22d, 1896.

GEO. C. POTTER,

Secretary Foreign Office

1753 4284-3t

The following gentlemen have been appointed on the road board for the taxation district of North Kona, Island of Hawaii

April 10, 1896—F. Marion Crane, M. D., to be a member, and

April 13, 1896—William G. Wait, Esq. to be chairman.

The board now consists of

William G. Wait,

M. F. Scott,

F. Marion Crane, M. D.,

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior

Interior Office, April 18, 1896

1752-3t

## Office of the Board of Health.

Honolulu, April 13, 1896.

The President has this day appointed

CHARLES A. BROWN, Esq.,

a member of the Board of Health. The Board now consists of

F. R. Day, M. D.

N. B. Emerson, M. D.

L. D. Kellipio, Esq.

C. B. Wood, M. D.

T. F. Lansing, Esq.

C. A. Brown, Esq.

CHARLES WILCOX,

Secretary Board of Health.

4278-3t 1751-3t

Mr. M. ALOLAU has this day been appointed Pound Master for the Government Pound at Heela, in the District of Koolapoko, Island of Oahu, vice D. M. KAPALAU, resigned.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, April 15, 1896.

1751-3t

Mr. J. W. KAPOLOLU has this day been appointed an Agent to Grant Marriage Licenses for the District of Hamakua, Island of Hawaii.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, April 13, 1896

1751-3t

## — SALE OF —

## VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the front door of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu.

Saturday, May 9th, '96

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

All of the following described real estate.

Beginning at a point on east side of Kapoian street, eighty (80) feet from the mauka line of Lanailo street and running by true bearings, N 20 deg 12 ft. E seventy feet along Kapoian street, thence S 83 deg 48 ft. E one hundred feet (100) feet along Baldwin Mehner's premises, thence S 21 deg 12 ft. W seventy (70) ft. thence N 60 deg 48 ft. W one hundred (100) feet to initial point, containing an area of 7000 square feet.

Terms: cash. United States gold coin.

Conveyance at expense of purchaser.

Upset price \$1800.

PAI KAMAKA,

Guardian of Sam Kamakā Kapaulaua Namahakalan.

The above property is very desirably situated and the surroundings and view unsurpassed.

1751-4t

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT a meeting of the Ponahawai Coffee Company, Ltd., held April 22d, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year.

</



## MAKUAEOWEO ACTIVE

The Famous Crater of Moana  
Loa Again Active.

VIEWS OF HENRY M. WHITNEY.

Probable Heavy Lava Flow—Outbreaks  
Average One in Nine Years—May  
Run Down to Kahuku Ranch—Glare  
Has Been Seen From Diamond Head.

The news of a volcanic eruption on  
Mauna Loa, received by the Kinau yester-  
day, set the public pulse to throbbing  
at a rate not to be wondered at  
under the circumstances. Outbreaks on  
Mauna Loa are not frequent, and when

they take place it is apt to mean de-  
struction to the property on the line  
of the flow.

The information brought down was  
not such that enables one to determine  
the character of this eruption. It may  
be in the main crater, as shown in the  
cut, or it may have broken out on one  
of the sides, and perhaps hundreds of  
feet, or even thousands, from the crater  
proper. Ordinarily the eruption will  
begin in the crater proper, and continue  
for several days, and then through tremen-  
dous hydrostatic pressure, break  
through the sides and emit from some  
point further down the mountain,  
which is a collection of caves connected  
with one another.

The flows of 1852, 1855 and 1881 were  
toward Hilo, the one of 1881 going al-  
most to the village, and ran more rap-  
idly than the others, because it was  
almost directly on top of the flow of  
1855.

The flow of 1887 was short but mag-  
nificent. Like the one at that time,  
and superstitious persons believed that  
the manifestations had something to  
do with the royal family.

The flows of 1859 and 1880 were on  
opposite sides of the mountain, and be-  
gan about the same distance from the  
summit.

Probably the best starting point on  
Hawaii, to reach the crater, is at Kapa-  
pala, at Julien Monseratt's ranch.  
Horses may be obtained there, and with  
the assistance of guides the journey  
at this season of the year can be com-  
fortably made.

Among the persons in Honolulu who  
have visited the crater, H. M. Whitney  
is probably as well posted as any, and  
while not having made a close study  
of the geological formations, he has  
kept close track of the eruptions, and  
may be accepted as an authority on the  
subject as far as anyone. He was  
seen last night and related his experi-  
ence as follows, as to the frequency of  
eruptions:

"They occur at very irregular peri-  
ods, and nothing is more hazardous  
than to predict when one may occur,  
unless it happens to be heralded by a  
heavy and unusual earthquake, which  
is not always the case. Mauna Loa and  
Kilauea being two separate volcanoes,  
earthquakes may belong to one or the  
other, without our having any means  
of ascertaining which. Several severe  
shocks have been reported lately, both  
from Kau and from Hilo, which in-  
dicated increased activity in the vol-  
canic craters.

"The report brought yesterday by the  
Kinau of a brilliant glow over the  
south end of Hawaii indicates an eruption  
either at the summit or on the  
slope of Mauna Loa. As the last eruption  
took place on the western or south-  
ern slope of that mountain, the present  
one, if it proves to be such, may be in  
that direction. But whatever it may be,  
it will probably be well worth visiting,  
as an eruption affords one of the grand-  
est spectacles that can be witnessed  
anywhere.

"The eruption of March, 1868, which  
was one of the grandest displays ever  
seen, was preceded by a severe shock,  
which shook up all Honolulu and was  
felt all over the group. On the strength  
of that notice from Madame Pele that  
was ready to give a show, a steamer  
was chartered which carried passengers  
to Hilo, just in time to witness the  
eruption, which lasted only five  
days, but was seen in all its glory by  
those who succeeded in reaching the  
summit, of which party I was one.

"Some of the eruptions last for  
several months, while that of 1880 con-

tinued for nine months, and ceased  
only when the molten lava had reached  
within a mile of the village and bay of  
Hilo. The eruption from Mauna Loa  
in 1855, which flowed into Kawaihae  
bay, continued for a period of thirteen  
months, and was visited by thousands  
of persons, who could approach within  
a few feet of the flowing lava streams.  
This was one of the largest flows on  
record. These instances, each of which  
was seen by me, show how uncertain  
is the duration of the lava flows.

"During the past seventy-three years  
(1823 to 1896) there have been twelve  
great outflows from Mauna Loa, pro-  
vided the one reported by the Kinau  
proves to be such. A list of these will  
be interesting to such as are not fa-  
miliar with their history. The first of  
which any record is known was in 1823,  
but no details of it have been given.

"1823—Stream of lava flowed from  
Kilauea to the sea, in Puna.  
"1832—A stream flowed from near the  
summit of Mauna Loa.  
"1840—A stream from below Kilauea  
to the sea.  
"1843—A stream from near the sum-  
mit of Mauna Loa, on the North slope.  
"1852—A stream similar to that of  
1843.  
"1855—A very large stream from near

the summit, on the northeast side, to  
Kawaihae bay, continued for thir-  
teen months.  
"1859—A very large stream on the  
northern slope of Mauna Loa.  
"1868—A stream from Mauna Loa to  
Kahuku, Kau.  
"1877—A stream from Mauna Loa to  
Kilauea Bay.  
"1880—A stream flowed for nine  
months toward Hilo.  
"1887—A stream flowed into Kau.  
"1896—Location not yet ascertained.

"Five of these great outflows have  
occurred after periods of nine years  
cessation; one each after a period of  
eight, seven and four years, and three  
after periods of three years each. Ac-  
cording to these data, nine years are  
the longest that the great summit vol-  
cano of Mauna Loa has kept quiet dur-  
ing the past seventy-three years, and  
this fact has led to the expectation, by  
those who have studied the history of  
this volcano, that an eruption was fully  
due, and might be looked for at any  
time, either from the summit crater, a  
lateral outbreak, or from Kilauea or  
its vicinity."

At 9:30 last night the glare from the  
crater or flow was visible to Charley  
Peterson, the Diamond Head lookout.

the summit, on the northeast side, to  
Kawaihae bay, continued for thir-  
teen months.

## WITH MIRTH AND SONG

Seminary Scholars of Kohala En-  
tertain the Public.

WELL RENDERED AND RECEIVED

Compliments for Good Work of Schol-  
ars and Teachers—Sugar Season  
Well Advanced—Sugar Packets Do-  
ing Business—Accident at Honolulu.

KOHALA (Hawaii), April 21.—The  
event of the week was the seminary  
concert given on Friday evening. The  
spacious school rooms are admirably  
adapted to public entertainments, as  
well as for the ordinary school use.

They were tastefully decorated with  
follage and flowers. The scholars were  
all in spotless white, their costumes  
relieved with touches of color, and were  
as pleasant a sight as the eye could  
care to rest upon; intelligent, vivacious,  
radiant with unaffected happi-  
ness of maidens entertaining a sympa-  
thetic and responsive public.

The whole school appeared upon the  
platform in the opening chorus, "The  
Birds of Spring," and the portion of the  
audience who have made music a study  
were at once struck not only with the  
character of the music and the evident  
training as regards time and tune, but  
also with the careful modulation of  
the voices. Children's singing may  
generally be expected to be either fal-  
tering or boisterous, usually both by  
turns. It was so throughout the pro-  
gram. The concert was of a decidedly  
superior order.

Several of the numbers were large  
chapters. Others were by selected  
voices. And there were a few instru-  
mental selections.

One of the most pleasant numbers  
was "The Little Waltz," by Misses  
Kaohi, Kamaka, Perry and Kahalo.  
These four maidens were dressed as wait-  
resses assembled round a dining-table,  
and sang of their varied accomplish-  
ments, illustrating the song with evo-  
lutions of the table furniture in a most  
graceful manner.

Another delightful motion song was  
"The Choo Choo, Car," by the primary  
class. It was a very pretty tune, in-  
terpersed with and assisted by imita-  
tions of the various sounds and mo-  
tions of a railroad train. The puffing  
of the locomotive, the "ting-a-ling-  
ling" of the bell, and "the wheels go as  
fast as they can" will long be pleas-  
ant memories. And most of the audi-  
ence would gladly have heard it all  
over again from start to finish.

The trio, "The Parting Hour," by the  
senior class, was exquisitely rendered.  
The double number, consisting of two  
songs in Hawaiian, entitled "Mauna  
Oliva" (the classical appellation of the  
seminary) and "Kalioponi," by the larger  
girls, with accompaniment of guitar  
and autoharp, was received very en-  
thusiastically.

The "Good-Night" song by half-a-  
dozen very little girls robed for bed,  
and with lighted candles in their hands,  
was one of the pleasantest events of  
the evening.

The public, as is usual in these con-  
certs, graciously took part in the en-  
tertainment. Mrs. J. Hind's culti-  
vated soprano was heard to advantage  
in Gounod's beautiful and well-known  
difficult song, "Sing, Smile and Slum-  
ber." Mr. Payton sang the baritone  
solo, "Longshoreman Billy," so well  
that he was forced to respond to an  
encore. Mrs. R. Wallace, who accom-  
panied him on the piano, contributed  
to and shared the well-merited ap-  
plause. The quartet, a double number  
"Jack and Jill," and "The Bridal Chor-  
us," by Mesdames J. Hind and O. L.  
Reuter, and Messrs. Remton and Bar-  
nett, was artistically rendered and well  
received. Mr. Payton, in his piano  
solo, "Tarantella," delighted the audi-  
ence.

The concert was brought to a close  
at a seasonable hour, school and audi-  
ence singling together the national an-  
them "Hawaii Ponoi."

This successful entertainment must  
be a source of supreme gratification to  
the Seminary's very efficient staff of  
teachers, and especially to the musical  
instructor, Miss Clapperton. Both  
teachers and scholars have worked  
hard and thoroughly merit their well-

earned success. Owing to sickness and  
other causes, it has been an exception-  
ally hard year for all concerned. But  
this signal triumph over difficulties in  
giving what was probably the most sat-  
isfactory concert in the history of the  
institution, must act as an incentive  
and inspiration for the future.

The sugar season is well advanced,  
more than half the crop being harvest-  
ed. The good prices for sugar so far,  
and the promise for advance that the  
market holds out, have been most  
gratifying. There is a more prosper-  
ous feeling than there has been since  
the McKinley bill went into effect.

There has been very little rain for  
some weeks. Planting, at least to any  
extent, will probably be delayed until  
a copious downpour occurs.

The North, from Honolulu, and the  
Diamond, from Mahukona, have sailed  
with full cargoes of sugar, and the Vo-  
lant is now loading at the latter port.  
The Anna has also arrived at Ma-  
hukona with a cargo of general merchan-  
dise.

A serious accident occurred at Ho-  
nolulu last week, when a child was run  
over by a loaded wagon and killed.  
A farewell reception, with dancing,  
will probably be given this week in  
honor of departing friends. Friday  
night has been spoken of as the time.

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## Your Stock

Will do better on

FIRST-CLASS FEED.

## HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

and a full list of the agents & countries

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

NEWARK AND QUEEN STREETS.

TELEPHONE 104.

EAGLE HOUSE,

FAMILY HOTEL.

NUUANU - AVENUE

MR. MCLEAN - Proprietor.

Per day, \$1.50; per week, \$9.50. Spe-  
cial monthly rates. Finest location in  
the city.

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

JOHN NOTT,

Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes,  
Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Steel  
Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and  
Pipe Fittings.

PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK.

Diamond Block, 75-79 King Street.

PATTERNS AND PRICES

Of the following dress goods will be sent to

any address on request, viz:

FRENCH DRESS FABRICS, Imported direct from Paris,

SCOTCH GINGHAMS, In checks and stripes, : : : : LOVELY DESIGNS.

NAVY BLUE and GREY SERGES, Just the thing for

walking and riding

SKIRTS.

All Enquiries Cheerfully Answered.

L. B. KERR, P.O. BOX 306

HONOLULU

HIGH GRADE Lubricating Oils

These Oils are without an equal. They supply the

demand for a good oil at a moderate price.

ATLANTIC RED ENGINE—Is especially adapted to centrifugal

machinery and high-speed engines.

CAPITOL CYLINDER—For Cylinders, Etc.

CASTOR-MINERAL—For Steam Plows, And

SUMMER BLACK—For Car Boxes, Etc.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, Cholera and

Diarrhoea Remedy.

This is the best medicine in the world

for bowel complaints. It acts quickly

and can always be depended upon.

When reduced with water it is pleasant

to take. Try it, and like many others

you will recommend it to your friends.

For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle

by all druggists and dealers. Benson,

Smith & Co., Agts. for Hawaiian

Islands.

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## In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

March Term, 1896.

REPUBLIC OF HAWAII v. W. B. ANDERSON, M. CONNELL, H. W. WHEELER, J. H. BROWN, C. E. GALE and HO WAI.

Before JUDD, C.J., FREAR, J., and W. A. KINNEY, Esq., of the Bar, in place of Whiting, J., disqualified. (W. A. Kinney dissents as to certain seamen.)

A voluntary bringing of opium from a foreign jurisdiction to a landing place, though not a port of entry, within the jurisdiction, with intent to unlade the same there, is an "importation" within the meaning of Sec. 1, Act 12, Prov. Gov't Laws.

The evidence in this case being sufficient to support a judgment against the crew as well as against the master on a charge of unlawfully importing opium, the evidence casting strong suspicion upon the crew, and no attempt having been made to furnish a satisfactory explanation of it.

### OPINION OF THE COURT, BY FREAR, J.

The defendants appeal on points of law from a judgment of the District Magistrate of Honolulu finding them guilty of importing opium contrary to the provisions of Section 1, Act 12, Prov. Gov't Laws. They are the master and crew of the schooner, Henrietta from Victoria, British Columbia, seized at Keau, on this island, not a port of entry, December 21, 1895, with 1398 pounds of opium on board.

Appellants contend in the first place that no importation was shown because the opium was not brought into a port of entry. It is true, expressions may be found in some cases to the effect that an importation is not complete until arrival at a port of entry. But in such expressions the emphasis was on the words "arrival at the port," not on the words "of entry," the phrase "port of entry" being used casually as a synonym for "point of destination," and when as a matter of fact the port under consideration was a port of entry. "Port of entry" in such cases is used interchangeably with "port," "harbor," and other words the distinction taken being not between arrival at port and arrival at port of entry, but between arrival at port, that is, at destination, and arrival within jurisdictional limits, generally for the purpose of determining at what time duties become payable within the meaning of the revenue statutes. On the contrary, the language of the decisions throughout is to the effect that, in law and general usage, as well as etymologically, an "importation," in the broad meaning of the term, consists of a voluntary bringing in of goods with intent to unlade the same. See *Schooner Mary*, 123; *Gall*, 206; *Schooner Boston*, 1b, 239; *U. S. v. Arnold*, 1b, 348; *U. S. v. Lyman*, 1 Mason 499; *Kohne v. Ins. Co.*, 1 Wash. C. C. 165; *U. S. v. Steamboat Forrester*, 1 Newb. 94. In this case the evidence is ample to show that the opium was brought from Victoria to Keau voluntarily and with intent to land it there. Our own statutes also show that the meaning of the term "importation" was not intended to be confined to the introduction of goods into ports of entry. True, lawful importation is so limited, but unlawful importation may take place either at ports of entry or ports not of entry. Section 526 of the Civil Code expressly refers to "goods imported" "at any other port in the Hawaiian Islands, than a port of entry" and imposes a penalty for such importation. And in the statute under which these defendants are charged, which is not a revenue statute but "strictly prohibitory" "the importation of opium or any preparation thereof into the Hawaiian Islands," except by the Board of Health for medical purposes, the word "importation" was used evidently in the sense of "bringing in" and with an intention on the part of the legislature to prohibit any introduction of opium, except as aforesaid, into these islands at any port or place whatever, whether of entry or not.

It is contended in the second place that, even if an importation were shown, the evidence is not sufficient to implicate the several defendants. As against Anderson (the master) and Gale the evidence is so overwhelming as to need no comment. As against the others the case is not so clear, but on the whole and bearing in mind that the question before this Court is not one of fact, whether the evidence showed guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, as it was before the District Magistrate and would have been on a general appeal to the Circuit Court, but one of law, whether there was sufficient evidence to support the judgment, we are of the opinion that there was such evidence.

Assuming that the men did not know the purpose of the expedition before they left Victoria, but that they shipped on a voyage of several thousand miles in a vessel of only 31 tons register and with no apparent object except to carry a few small cases of cargo, without first inquiring into the nature of the enterprise, or, if they did so inquire, that the master deceived them, and that he ventured on this long voyage and hazardous undertaking without first assuring himself that the men could be relied upon to assist him in the execution of his illegal purpose, still there can be little doubt that the men became aware of the object in view before they reached Keau, for the vessel was a small one (only about fifty feet long), the opium was the only cargo. It was in plain view in the hold which opened directly into the cabin and during the voyage it was taken from the 22 cases in which it was shipped and repacked in 58 cases, the master and crew apparently intimately associated together and that too in the cabin as well as elsewhere, the voyage was di-

rect to these islands and to Keau, an out of the way place. These facts are sufficient to support an inference that before reaching Keau the men knew of what the cargo consisted and that it was intended to be unlawfully landed there.

With presumably this knowledge, they assisted in bringing the schooner to its anchorage at Keau and there waited quietly on board a day and a night for Gale who had been put ashore apparently to arrange for landing the opium. Gale having been arrested and told that a boat would soon arrive from Honolulu to capture the schooner wrote to the master to get away and return in about fourteen days, evidently having no thought but that the men were of a mind willing to serve further in the prosecution of the enterprise, and when they were found on board by the officers they were together with the captain in the stern appearing satisfied with their situation and had nothing to say by way of explanation. At the trial also no attempt at an explanation was made nor did it appear that it was not easily in the power of the defendants to furnish an explanation. While no inference prejudicial to one accused can be drawn from his neglect or refusal to give evidence on his own behalf, yet where the evidence for the prosecution is such as to throw great suspicion upon him, his failure to produce or to endeavor to procure for production evidence which would explain his position or the facts casting suspicion upon him, when, so far as appears, it is within his power to do so, may properly be considered in passing upon the question of his guilt. See *Prov. Gov't v. Gertz*, 9 Haw. 293.

Judgment affirmed.  
W. O. Smith, Attorney-General for prosecution; Hartwell, Thurston & Stanley for defendants.  
Honolulu, April 11, 1896.

### OPINION OF W. A. KINNEY.

While concurring with the majority of the Court in the construction to be put upon the Act under which the defendants are charged and also in finding the evidence sufficient to convict the master and Gale, I doubt the sufficiency of the evidence against the three seamen and the cook, and therefore respectfully dissent from affirming judgment as against them.

Governor John E. Jones of Nevada, died in San Francisco, on the 10th inst., of cancer of the stomach.

### A CASE OF NERVOUS PROSTRATION RESULTING FROM INDIGESTION.

They say that misery loves company, and they have had it so often it has passed into a proverb. Yet it isn't an all-round truth. Some kinds of misery do company. They want to be left alone. They hate to be elbowed and questioned and talked to. A wounded dog will always crawl into some retired place by itself. The instinct of badly injured men, after a battle, is the same. Aliments that are mostly fancy tend to set tongues wagging. But real, genuine and dangerous diseases don't invite to speech. Crises which are big with fate usually come and go in quiet.

"That is," said Southam, "I had no desire for the society of even her best friends at a certain time she is going to tell us about 'Up to April, 1881,' she writes, 'I never knew what it was to be ill. At that time I began to feel that something was amiss with me. I had no relish for my meals, and, after eating, my chest felt heavy and painful, and my heart would beat and thump as though it meant to leap out of its place. Presently I became so swollen round the waist that I was obliged to unlodge my clothing, as I could not bear anything to touch that part of my body.'"

"Even the slightest food gave me pain; a little fish setting my heart to beating at a great rate. My feet were cold, and cold, clammy sweats would break out all over me, leaving me exhausted and worn out. At night I got no sleep to speak of, and in the morning I felt worse tired than when I went to bed. I also suffered a great deal from my feet being puffed up and sore. I could scarcely get about the house. When I went shopping I had to ride to the town and back, as I could only walk a few yards. "As time went on I lost my flesh and strength more and more, and gave up hope of ever recovering the precious health I had so sadly lost. I took medicines, and consulted a clever doctor at Derby, who examined me and said my heart was weak, he also gave me medicines, but I got only temporary ease from them, and in a short time was as bad as before. All this time I was so nervous and depressed that I had no desire for company. On the contrary, I seemed to want to be alone with my misery. Even a knock at the door frightened me, as though I expected bad news, yet I did not really. My nerves and fancies ran away with my knowledge and judgment. Thousands of women who have suffered in this way will understand what I mean."

"Year after year I remained in this condition, and what I went through I cannot put in words, nor do I wish to do so. I waited the purpose to say that I existed thus for eleven and a half years, as much dead as alive. I spent pounds and pounds in physic, but was not a whit the better for any of it."

"In October, 1892, a book was left at our house, and I read in it of cases like mine being cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle from Mr. Bardel, the chemist, in Normanton street, Derby, and when I had taken this medicine for a few days my appetite was better and I had less pain. I kept on taking it, and soon my food agreed with me and I gained strength. After this I never looked behind me, but steadily got stronger and stronger. When I had taken three bottles I was quite like a new woman. All the nervousness had left me, and my heart was sound as a bell. Since then I have enjoyed good health, and all who know me say my recovery is remarkable. I am confident that Mother Seigel's Syrup was the means in the hands of Providence, of saving my life, and out of gratitude, and in hope of doing good, I freely consent to the publication of this statement. (Signed) (Mrs.) ANN SCUFFHAM, Cooper's Lane, Lacey, Grimsby, May 1st, 1895."

This letter is endorsed by Mr. William J. Tollerton, of the same town, who vouches for the truth of what Mrs. Scuffham has said, as he personally knew of the circumstances of her illness at the time they occurred. No comment need be made as to the force of this open, candid and sincere communication. Whosoever reads it must needs be moved and convinced by it. The disease which filled this woman's life with pain and misery for nearly twelve years was indigestion or dyspepsia, an alimentary ailment cunning as a snake in the grass—and as dangerous. Send for the book of which Mrs. Scuffham speaks, and read the symptoms in order that you may know what it is, how to deal with it. The book costs you nothing, yet it would be worth buying as if every leaf were hammered gold.

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Tuesday, April 21.

American ship B. B. Thomas, Lermond, from Norfolk, Va.  
 Bk C. D. Bryant, Jacobson, from San Francisco.

Wednesday, April 22.

Am. bark Martha Davis, Soule, from San Francisco.  
 Am. bark C. D. Bryant, Lee, from San Francisco.  
 C. A. S. S. Mlowera, Hay, from the Colonies.  
 Stmr Kinau, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii.  
 Stmr James Makee, Peterson, from Kauai.

Thursday, April 23.

P. M. S. S. Rio de Janeiro, Ward, from San Francisco.  
 Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, from Kauai.  
 Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.  
 Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.

## DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, April 21.

Stmr, W. G. Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii.  
 Stmr. Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.

Stmr. Wajaleale, Parker, for Hawaii ports.  
 Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.  
 Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kauai ports.

Wednesday, April 22.

Am. bkane Iimgard, Schmidt, for San Francisco.  
 American bark Holliswood, Knight, for San Francisco.  
 Stmr J. A. Cummings, Neilson, for Oahu ports.

Stmr Iwakani, Gregory, for Hawaii.  
 Thursday, April 23.  
 U. S. S. Concord, Craig, for San Francisco.  
 C. A. S. S. Mlowera, Hay, for Vancouver and Victoria.  
 Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kauai ports.

## VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

P. M. S. S. Rio de Janeiro, Ward, for China and Japan, at 10 a. m.  
 Stmr Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii, at 10 a. m.  
 Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, for Kauai ports.

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrivals.

From Maui and Hawaii, per stmr. Kinau, April 22—A. Young, Mrs. H. McCriston and child, O. Hatfield, wife and three children, W. H. Dillingham, Robt. Young, R. M. Harvey, A. de S. Canavaro, G. P. Wilder, George Ward, Mrs. Ward, R. Rycroft, A. M. Brown, G. H. Hitchcock, John Fernandez, C. McLenan, W. G. Walker, J. S. Walker, Bishop Willis, Rev. Yee Pew, Chang Kim, J. Renton, F. May, H. R. Bryant, Awana, Rev. C. Horsfall, S. Kamatsu and wife, Mrs. L. A. Parish and 2 children, and 189 on deck.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. James Makee, April 22—Mrs. R. C. Spalding, O. B. Spalding, Mrs. E. E. Richards and child.  
 From the Colonies, per C. A. S. S. Mlowera, April 22—For Honolulu—M. A. Archer, Dr. Ashburton Thompson, Miss Brown, For Vancouver, etc.—Mr. and Mrs. Purvis and family, Mrs. R. B. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Fleming, Mr. J. P. Fleming, Miss Fleming, Mr. J. W. Noble, Mr. A. Winch, Mr. G. H. Moore-Brown, Mr. G. Farmer, Mr. W. Bell, Capt. Hancock, R. N. J. Hancock, Mr. Bellhouse, Mr. J. McLaren, Mr. Shaw, Dr. Pringle Hughes, Mr. B. A. Fox, Mr. W. B. Scott, Mr. W. Bell, Mr. J. R. Farewell, Mr. J. Macallum, Mr. S. C. Aubray, Mr. S. Chapman, Mr. Spence, Mr. A. Ballantyne, Mr. T. G. Goodwin, Mr. A. Rhodes, Mr. B. F. Broddus, Mr. A. A. Carroll, Mrs. DeVis, Master DeVis, Miss Julia Berry, Mrs. and Mrs. D. Bullock and family, Mr. W. E. Gibson, Mr. E. Cantwell, Mr. C. Smith.

From San Francisco, per P. M. S. S. Rio de Janeiro, April 23—Geo. Roenitz, A. L. Morris, Geo. Gill and wife, Wm. A. Henshall, John Dunn, K. Wada.

From Kauai, per stmr. Kauai, April 23—W. Abbey and three on deck.

## Departures.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr W. G. Hall, April 21—J. S. McCandless, F. Greepwell, A. Makekau and wife, Miss Alice Beard, Mrs. H. Bell, J. F. Brown and wife and two children, Mrs. Eckardt and four children, Miss Eckardt, Mrs. T. C. Willis, Miss Willis, C. Y. Yama, H. A. Juen, E. Hile Kumei and wife, Judge Kahaulelio, J. McCandless and sixty on deck.

For Maui, per stmr. Claudine, April 21—Mrs. Porter Boyd, Miss Vida, Miss Kate Cornwell, Miss A. Reuter, Mrs. A. R. Laws, A. Hocking, Dr. Schneider and Miss J. Thomas.

For Vancouver and Victoria, per C. A. S. S. Mlowera, April 23, Mr. Alex. McLogan, Sister M. Ludovick, Sister M. de Sales, Rev. V. H. Kiteat, T. M. Date, Mr. and Mrs. John Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hull and F. P. Hemen.

## BORN.

RENNIE—In this city April 21 1896, to the wife of Evan Rennie, a daughter.

## MARRIED.

GREGORY-HARDY—At Lahai, Kauai, April 20 1896 by the Rev. Hans Isenberg, Warren Cranston Gregory to Sarah McLean Hardy, both of California.

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## In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

March Term, 1896.

WALTER R. OFFERGELT and LEONORA OFFERGELT by W. F. ALLEN, their next friend, vs. JAMES L. STEVENS and J. L. STEVENS, Jr., and MARY NAONE STEVENS.

Before JUDD, C.J., FREAR and WHITING, JJ.

A bill was brought to cancel a deed as having been made with the intent to defraud, hinder and obstruct a creditor, O. in the collection of his demand, he having obtained judgment against the grantor for breach of covenant of warranty on the sale of other property, having been evicted therefrom by a paramount title. Held, that O. was a creditor not from the date of eviction but from the date of the covenant of warranty.

It appearing to the Court from the evidence and from the deed itself that it was made with intent to defraud, hinder and obstruct O. in the collection of the judgment, the deed was ordered to be canceled.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY JUDD, C. J.

This is a bill to annul a conveyance of land. A recital of the facts is necessary. On November 27, 1877, one P. Naone conveyed his land in Panoa, Honolulu, to his grandson, James L. Stevens, Jr., by deed recorded the same day it was executed. On the 26th January, 1878, the said P. Naone conveyed the same land to Mele Stevens, the last above named defendant (mother of J. L. Stevens, Jr.) January 14, 1888, J. L. Stevens and Mary (Mele) Stevens, in consideration of \$2,500 conveyed the said land to one Philip Offergelt by deed with a full covenant of warranty. On March 13, 1894, J. L. Stevens, Jr., conveyed this same land to one Lan Chong, who at the November term, 1894, of the Circuit Court, First Circuit, brought ejectment against the Offergelt minors (plaintiffs herein) and obtained judgment for possession of the land and evicted the plaintiffs. The grantors of P. Offergelt (J. L. Stevens and wife) were requested to defend the suit under their warranty, but no defense was offered. At the February term, 1895, of the said Circuit Court the Offergelt minors brought suit against Mary N. Stevens and James L. Stevens, her husband, to recover damages for breach of their covenant of warranty. They were defaulted for non appearance or answer, and the jury assessed the damages at \$3,000, the amount claimed. Judgment was entered thereon, May 23, 1895, and an execution was taken out and returned unsatisfied, July 31, 1895, the defendants having no property.

On the 8th of March, 1894, the defendant, J. L. Stevens (sometimes his name is written J. L. Stephens) made a conveyance to his son, J. L. Stevens, Jr., of land described in Royal Patent No. 2765, L. C. Award No. 496, to Popolo, containing 1 acre 2 roods and situate in Puanani, Lahaina, Maui, and of land situated at Kawaiahae, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, being a portion of the premises described in Royal Patent No. 1762, L. C. Award No. 195 to Kamahehi, conveyed to J. L. Stevens by deed of Kahaulelio of the island of Lanai, dated January 16, 1893, recorded in Liber 141, page 108. The consideration expressed is ten dollars and his great affection (aloha nui) for his son, the grantee. The grantor reserves the right to live upon the premises during his life, with his son, and to share equally with him in the rents received from the same. The consideration in the deed of Kahaulelio to J. L. Stevens is three hundred and fifty dollars.

The bill is brought to set aside the deed of James L. Stevens, senior, to J. L. Stevens, Jr., and prays that this may be done and that the premises may be ordered sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of said judgment. Should the deed be declared void?

It is well expressed in the 8th volume Encyc. of Eng. and Am. Law, p. 749, that "to constitute a fraudulent conveyance there must, as a rule, be a concurrence of three elements; that is to say, there must be a creditor to be defrauded, a debtor intending to defraud and a conveyance of property out of which the creditor could have realized his claim or some portion thereof."

The first question, then, is whether the plaintiffs, or their ancestors, the covenantors in the deed of Mary Stevens and husband, were creditors of Stevens antecedent to the conveyance now attacked. The general rule, says Bump, Fraudulent Conveyances (p. 496) is that "all claims which arise from contract are in force from the date of the agreement. A covenant with a general warranty and a bond of conveyance take effect from the date of the instrument." Many cases are cited to sustain this proposition. In Bibb v. Freeman, 59 Ala., 612, quoted in 17 Southern Rep., p. 752, the Court says: "The covenant of a 'covenant of general warranty who is evicted by a title paramount and outstanding at the time the covenant is entered into is regarded as a creditor not from the time of eviction, but from the time the covenant was executed, and a subsequent voluntary conveyance is, as to him, void."

The date of the covenant in our case is January 14, 1888, some six years prior to the conveyance in question. The plaintiffs are therefore creditors.

We have no hesitation in saying, in view of the facts in this case, that the Stevenses were also debtors intending to defraud. The conveyance itself has badges of fraud upon it. It has the consideration expressed of ten dollars, as if it were a conveyance to a bona fide purchaser for value. But to this is added the consideration of the grantor's great affection for his son. The reservation of a life residence on the premises to the father is inconsistent with a bona fide sale for value. And the trifling consideration of ten dollars for property for which \$350 had been paid is evidential of fraud.

The attempt was made to show that

the purchase of the Kawaiahae premises was made with the son's money, and thus to establish an equitable trust. But the son admits that he did not know that his father had conveyed the land to him until a month after the deed was made; and the father testifies that the person who drafted the deed, W. C. Achi (late an attorney of the Court), did not know that the purchase money of the Kawaiahae premises belonged to the son. The evidence that it was his money is altogether vague and unsatisfactory and insufficient upon which to establish a trust. The parties say their earnings were commingled and kept together. "Some of it was perhaps money we got from the sale to Offergelt," as the father says. No one testifies how much or what proportion of the money was the son's earnings. To establish a trust the recital in the deed would have to be falsified, for it is an entirely different consideration in character from that expressed in the deed, and where the deed is attacked by a creditor as fraudulent and made to hinder and delay the creditor in collecting his claim, the grantor should not be allowed to show any other consideration than that expressed in the deed. It was so held in Ogden State Bank v. Barker, 40 Pac. R., 768. That the parties defendant knew that they were likely to be held liable on their covenant with Offergelt and were anxious to avoid it, is clear from the evidence, and on the advice of the same person, Mr. Achi, they made the sale to Lan Chong and the conveyance in question, and we are satisfied that the latter one was made with the intention to defraud the plaintiffs.

The appeal is dismissed, the decree affirmed and the cause remanded to the Circuit Court for such further proceedings as may be necessary.

L. A. Dickey for plaintiffs. A. Rosa for defendants.

Honolulu, April 13, 1896.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

March Term, 1896.

SUN HOP SING vs. WRIGHT & WILLARD, and J. F. CLAY, Garnishee.

Before JUDD, C.J., FREAR, J., and P. NEUMANN, Esq., of the Bar, sitting in place of Mr. Justice Whiting, disqualified.

W. was sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, employed at \$4 per diem. C. was secretary of the Senate, and disbursed the funds provided for its expenses.

Held, that C. was properly held as garnishee, and the wages of W. in his (C.'s) hands were subject to garnishment under the Act of 1890 to facilitate the collection of debts from Government beneficiaries.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY MR. NEUMANN.

This is an appeal from a judgment rendered by Hon. W. A. Whiting in an action upon a promissory note made by Wright and Willard in favor of plaintiff, and sustaining a garnishment of funds in the hands of J. F. Clay, garnishee.

At the time of service of the garnishment Clay was Secretary of the Senate of the Republic of Hawaii, and made return that he held subject to such garnishment fifty dollars, that sum being twenty-five per cent. of salary due to defendant Wright for services as sergeant at arms of the Senate, and whose salary was four dollars per diem as such officer.

It has been well settled that money passing through the hands of a public disbursing agent of the Government could not be attached by process of garnishment by a creditor of an officer of the Government. Wood v. Elderton, 100 Cal., 240, 34 Pac. R., 240.

In the session of 1890, the legislature passed the Act entitled "An Act to facilitate the collection of debts from Government beneficiaries." Laws 1890, Ch. 50, p. 79. Section 1 of that Act defines a Government beneficiary as "any officer or employee or other person in the service of the Hawaiian Government, or in receipt of or entitled to a salary, stipend, wages, annuity or pension from the said Government or any department, board or bureau thereof, shall."

Section 2 provides that such stipend, wages, etc., may be attached for payment of debts of a beneficiary. Section 3 limits the amount of wages which may be attached to 25 per cent. of the amount due to the beneficiary. The remaining sections of the Act substantially provide and set forth the proceedings, process and service of process required to obtain and sustain the attachment or garnishment. Section 13 provides "that for the purposes of this Act it shall be sufficient to serve such copy of process (garnishee) process upon the officers hereinafter respectively named, that is to say, etc."

The sub-sections specify in detail the persons or officers upon whom service may be made, who are generally those who have the power or authority to control the payment or refusal to pay the moneys to which the Government beneficiary is entitled, and include officers of the executive and judicial departments. But these sub-sections do not designate or specify any public disbursing agent of the legislature upon whom service of process may be made to garnish stipend, salary or wages to which its employees or those in its service may be entitled.

We approve the conclusion drawn by the Court below to wit, that Section 13 is not intended to and does not limit the definition of Government beneficiaries set forth in the first section of the Act, but only specifies upon whom the service of process shall be made in particular cases therein enumerated, and the maxim of *expressio unius est exclusio alterius* is not applicable. Therefore, if the defendant Wright was a Government beneficiary, and Clay at

the time was the disbursing agent of the Government having funds from which the services of Wright were payable, both which questions must be answered in the affirmative, the process of garnishment was valid.

Judgment appealed from affirmed. S. M. Ballou for plaintiff. J. A. Magoon for defendant.

Honolulu, April 13, 1896.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of A. MCINTYRE, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Executors of the Will of said deceased, wherein they ask that their accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them from all further responsibility as such Executors, is filed.

IT IS ORDERED that MONDAY, the 25th day of May, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, April 23d, 1896.

By the Court. GEO. LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Second Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of PHILLIP JOAQUIM, of Lahaina, testate, deceased.

A document purporting to be the last will and testament of Philip Joaquim, deceased, having on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1896, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Rev. Father Andrew, having been filed by Kaibue.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that FRIDAY, the 22nd day of May, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at Lahaina, be and the same hereby is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the said will and the granting of Letters Testamentary.

Dated Wailuku, Maui, H. I., April 20th, 1896.

By the Court. G. ARMSTRONG, Clerk.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE the undersigned partners, heretofore carrying on the business of manufacturers and vendors of soda water, and other aerated waters, at Hilo, Hawaii, under the firm name and style of "Pacific Soda Works," having sold our business, machinery and buildings to L. C. Lyman, R. B. Anderson, W. J. Forbes and H. J. Lyman, have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved partnership and our successors will pay the liabilities of Pacific Soda Works and collect all accounts due from and after the 7th day of April, 1896.

MANUEL MACHADO.  
JOHN VIERRA.  
ROBERT KELLEY BAPTISTE.

Hilo, Hawaii, April 18, 1896.

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed administrator of the Estate of W. B. Naumu, late of Kekaha, Kauai, deceased, by order of the Honorable Judge Hardy, Circuit Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit hereto notified all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same with vouchers duly authenticated to him at his office, Waimea, Kauai, within 6 months from date hereof, or such claims will be forever barred.

All persons indebted to said estate are also notified and directed to pay such debt to the Administrator only.

Dated Waimea, Kauai, April 11th, 1896.

Administrator Estate of W. B. Naumu.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Frederick Scholtz, late of Wailuku, Maui, deceased, by order of the Hon. J. W. Kalua, Circuit Judge of the Second Circuit, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same with the vouchers, duly authenticated, to him, at the office of the Sheriff of Maui, in Wailuku, Maui, within six months from the date hereof, or such claims will be forever barred.

All persons indebted to the said estate are also notified and directed to pay such debt to the Administrator only.

WM. H. HALSTEAD,  
Administrator of the Estate of F. Scholtz.

Wailuku, Maui, April 18th, 1896.

NOTICE

To the Public and Patrons of "No. 10" Store.

Having disposed of the Fort-street business, known as the "No. 10 store," to Mr. E. W. Jordan, he is now the proprietor and has control of the same, including the entire stock and the outstanding accounts of the Fort-street business done by J. T. Waterhouse.

Thanking our patrons for their generous patronage during the years of the past, we bespeak for the new proprietor of the old reliable stand, "No. 10," their liberal support in the future.

The Queen-street stores will be kept intact and a full line of goods kept up in all departments, at wholesale and retail.

MRS. E. B. WATERHOUSE,  
4273-1w 1749-4w Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of John Thomas Waterhouse, Jr., late of Honolulu, deceased, to present the same to the undersigned within six months from the date of the publication of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

ELIZABETH BOURNE WATERHOUSE, Executor of the Estate of John Thomas Waterhouse, Jr.

Honolulu, April 7, 1896.

4272-3t 1749-4w

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.—JAMES L. NEWTON, and GEORGE H. NEWTON, Plaintiffs, vs. FRANK O. BLAIR et al., Defendants. Action for Quieting of Title in Real Property situate in the Hawaiian Islands.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.—To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands or his Deputy.

Command:—You are hereby commanded to summon Frank O. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Florence S. Blair, his wife; George B. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Emily E. Blair, his wife; William G. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Annie V. Blair, his wife; Hattie Blair, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased; Susan H. Stearns, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and E. H. Stearns, her husband; Elizabeth R. Hosmer, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, Alice M. Hubbard, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and E. Hubbard, her husband; Florence L. Matterson, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and J. J. Matterson, her husband; Jane Case, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and J. N. Case, her husband; Mary C. Martell, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Henry Spring, grandson of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and Sybil Thomas, his wife; Angeline L. Vincent, granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and W. E. Vincent, her husband; A. Aline Underwood, granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and C. B. Underwood, her husband; — Davis, husband of Frances Davis, a granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and Ida Weaver, a granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and Helen Giffard, a granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and E. M. Giffard, her husband; George W. Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Juliette Forbes, his wife; R. Melancthon Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Magie Forbes, his wife; James Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Ellen Forbes, his wife; Emory Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased; — Newman, husband of Lydia Newman, deceased, a daughter of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased; Frank Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased and Frances Newton, his wife; Asahel Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased and Mary Newton, his wife; Albert Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Ella Newton, his wife; Maryell Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Sadie Newton, his wife; George Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased; — Doubleday, husband of Anna M. Doubleday, deceased, a granddaughter of John Newton, deceased; William A. Doubleday, a grandson of John Newton, deceased; Alice Newton, a great-granddaughter of John Newton, deceased; — Jackson, husband of — Jackson, a great-granddaughter of John Newton, deceased; Richard Eugene Jackson, a great-grandson of John Newton, deceased; Frances Mary Harris, a daughter of John Newton, deceased, and A. Harris, her husband; John Newton, deceased, and I. Crandall, her husband; Lydia Jane Harris, daughter of John Newton, deceased; William P. Newton, son of John Newton, deceased, and Emily Newton, his wife. Defendants, in case they shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, and appear before the said Circuit Court at the AUGUST TERM, thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on MONDAY, the third day of August next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of James L. Newton and George H. Newton, plaintiffs, should not be granted, and the same referred to the court of their annexed petition. And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. Alfred W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the [L.] First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this fourth day of April, 1896.

HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true, full and faithful copy of the original, which is on file in my office, in said Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of JOHN THOMAS WATERHOUSE, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Executors of the will of said deceased, wherein they ask that their accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them from all further responsibility as such Executors, having been filed;

It is ordered that FRIDAY, the 24th day of April, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, Judiciary Building, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, March 19, 1896.

By the Court. J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM ROSS, late of Honolulu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Executors of the will of said deceased, wherein they ask that their accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them from all further responsibility as such Executors, having been filed;

It is ordered that FRIDAY, the 24th day of April, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, Judiciary Building, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, March 19, 1896.

By the Court. J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of JOHN THOMAS WATERHOUSE, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Executors of the will of said deceased, wherein they ask that their accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them from all further responsibility as such Executors, having been filed;

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Honolulu, March 19, 1896.

By the Court. J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM ROSS, late of Honolulu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Executors of the will of said deceased, wherein they ask that their accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them from all further responsibility as such Executors, having been filed;

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Honolulu, March 19, 1896.

By the Court. J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIR